The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4732. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 24 by Ocean Telegraph.

Another Insurrection Imminent in Spain.

Vague Rumors of the Intended Abdication of the Queen.

Further Arrests in Ireland of Persons Accused of Fenianism.

English Views on Imperialism in Mexico.

Reported Changes in the Italian Ministry.

Negotiations Between the Government of Italy and the Pope.

ENGLAND.

Continued Arrests of Fenians—Seizure of Arms in Various Places.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23.

A number of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms seized by the authorities.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24—Noon.

The Fenian agitation in Ireland still continues.

Many arrests of persons and seizures of arms have already been made. An American, named M'Gillvernay, who was suspected of being an agent of the Fenians, was arrested at Dublin to-day and imprisoned. Many others, whom the authorities have spotted, will be immediately arrested.

MEXICO.

English Views on Imperialism in Mexico—The French Transports Reported Ready to Sail.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

An editorial writer in the *Times* of this morning believes that the "Emperor" MAXIMILIAN has actually abdicated. He looks for the intervention of the United States Government as the next step, as a matter of course, but hopes that good results will follow.

It is reported that twenty transports will sail from Brest, to bring home the French troops immediately after the arrival of the next mail from Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The Government Censured by the Chambers.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Chambers have agreed in censuring the Government for the sale of the Cologne Railroad without their sanction.

SPAIN.

An Insurrection Probable—Rumors that the Queen will Abdicate.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 23.

A popular outbreak against the Government of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to avert the threatened storm.

ITALY.

Changes in the Ministry.

FLORENCE, Friday, Nov. 23.

It is reported authoritatively that RATAZZI will succeed Baron RICASOLI in the Foreign Office.

Negotiations Between Italy and the Pope.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Government of Italy will renew negotiations with the Pope at once.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23—Evening.

The money market is slightly easier. Consols close at 90 for money.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24—Noon.

The money market is steady. Consols opened at 90 for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23—Evening.

The following are the closing prices for American Securities:

Eries	50
Illinois Centrals	78¼
U. S. Five-twenties	70¾

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 24—Noon.

The following are the current prices of American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	70¾
Illinois Central Shares	78
Erie Railway Shares	48½

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 24—Noon.

The Cotton Market opens quite active at yesterday's advance, and with prospects of day's sale amounting to fully 16,000 bales.

Middling Uplands 14½.

The market for Breadstuffs is firm.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Nov. 24—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, which left New-York Nov. 14, touched at this port this forenoon. After landing mails and passengers she proceeded to Liverpool.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Counter Alliances—Prussia and Russia vs. France and Austria—The Dangers of the Situation for Napoleon—The Opening of the School of Medicine—Melancholy Changes.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 9, 1866.

The alliance between Prussia and Russia, and the counter alliance between France and Austria, appear to have been consummated. We have thus the explanation of NAPOLEON's great interest in the interior affairs of Austria, and his haste to see that Empire reorganized and made solid. The Prince METTERNICH, who has been manœuvering for years to bring about an alliance with France, is now in a state of jubilation at having at last accomplished his long-cherished object. It must, nevertheless, be a bitter pill to him, as well as to NAPOLEON, that they did not join hands before the war of last Summer, for then they might have held Prussia where she was, and NAPOLEON could have taken the Rhine as well. The Prussians say boldly that before this time next year, whether with or without war, all Germany is to be united under the Emperor WILLIAM the First, now King of Prussia, and to do this seven millions of Germans must be taken from Austria, and Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden-Baden must be conquered.

Now, while Prussia is doing this as her part of the work, Russia is to look out for her part of the game in the Danubian country and in the rear of Austria. These two Powers combined will be too strong for France and poor, crippled Austria, and the French people, who know it and see it, are trying to conceal the fact from themselves. A French paper the other day even said that there was no danger of a revival of the Eastern question—in fact, that there was no Eastern question! And yet the same number of the paper contained an article from a Moscow paper announcing the alliance between Prussia and Russia for future operations.

But it is not at all probable that the Emperor disguises to himself the dangers of the situation. His Military Commission, embracing, with many other suitable men, all the Marshals of the Empire, now sits daily under his direction at the Tuileries, and out of these councils will come an order for the arming of the whole nation. Nothing else will save France in its present integrity but this wholesale measure. The stubborn children of Luther beyond the Rhine have their heads mounted, and nothing will stop them but superiority of numbers. A certain amount of religious fanaticism will direct their arms in a war against Catholic France, and thus with the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon," but especially with the new gun of M. DE DREYSE, for that is more tangible, the Prussian of to-day will be found to be a much more formidable soldier than the Prussian of the time of the first Empire. He is, in fact, man for man, the best soldier on the Continent, and nothing will stay his progress but numbers. But, then, if he be backed by several hundred thousand Russians, what then?

The situation is critical for France, the public mind is feverish, and hasty action is demanded. It was hoped till very lately that the war budget might be reduced, but now the public are told officially in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, that they must not expect anything of the kind; that, on the contrary, the situation of affairs in Europe is such that the army must be increased and the budget with it, so as to be prepared for every eventuality.

So there can be no mistake about it; we are to go back to the period of the big battalions; all France is to become a military camp again, and State loans and heavy taxes are to follow. Will the people stand it? Time alone will show.

There is great excitement at the School of Medicine. Everybody, as well in the school as out of it, says that the school is *en decadence*. For years the brilliant galaxy of old men in the Faculty have been growing dull and less energetic, and all the real innovations in the art have come to us from the foreigner. SIMS, of New-York; SIMPSON, of Edinburgh; SPENCER WELLS and BAKER BROWN, of London; GRAEFE and VIRCHOW, of Berlin, and last, though not least, young Dr. KŒBERLE, of Strasburg, have astonished the Paris Faculty by their work and their publications, so that it has got to be a word at Paris that if you wish to find progress in the profession you must go to a foreign Faculty.

The opening of the School took place yesterday, and was the most melancholy opening we have ever witnessed. In the course of the year three bright lights have gone out—MALGAIGNE and ROSTAN have died, and JOBERT DE LAMBALLE has been consigned, incurable, to a mad-house. With this sufficiently bad news for the School, the Dean was also obliged to announce the retirement, either voluntary or otherwise, of four others of the great lights of the Faculty—Messrs. TROUSSEAU, ANDRAL, CRUVELHIER and PIORRY. Messrs. RICORD and Baron PAUL DUBOIS had already retired from the Faculty, so that there now remain, in active service, of the brilliant set of old men who illustrated the School of Paris during the first part of this century but two—Messrs. VELPEAU and BOUILLAUD, and the latter of these two gentlemen is expected soon to retire. As for M. VELPEAU, the "Bible of Surgery," the Nestor of the Faculty, he is as green, as fresh and as regular at his work at the hospital as he was fifteen years ago. He carries his seventy-five years as vigorously as most men their sixty. He has got to be the terror of his patients by his inveterate and increasing habit of making *jeux de mots*. "Have you heard VELPEAU's last?" is the standing question among the *carabins* of the Latin quarter.

M. BROCA, one of the leading men among the young set, will probably be named within a few days to fill one of the vacant surgical chairs, and the official surgical instruction of the Faculty will then be organized as follows: At the School of Medicine, Messrs. BROCA and GOSSELIN; at the Charity Hospital, M. VELPEAU; at the Clinique, M. NELATON; and at the Hotel Dieu, Messrs. LAUGIER and RICHET.

The Dean of the Faculty, M. WURTZ, Professor of Chemistry, in his speech at the opening, promised the introduction of some new features, which he hoped would give increased interest in the teachings of the school. Among these innovations we are to have a school of practical physiology and histology, in which the students by turn, and gratis, are to operate. A free school of chemistry is also to be organized on the same basis, and the students will be taught to manipulate. The Ministry has accorded a first sum of 13,000 francs for these objects, and has promised more.

Dr. SIMS, who has been living at Paris and London during the war, and who has gained a world-wide reputation by his operations and publications, here and at London, returns home in a fortnight to New-York to remain for a certain time. His work on "Uterine Surgery," translated from the original London edition, was published here two months ago, and has reached a sale unparalleled in the history of medical publications.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Guy Fawkes—Lord Mayor's Procession and Banquet—A Thieves' Holiday—Mr. Gladstone and the Pope—Victorious Colenso—The Ritualists.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

The early days of November are bright and clear, and not too cold for comfort. On Monday, the 5th, there was a revival of an ancient English custom, which JAMES I. used to call Cecil's holiday—the anniversary of St. Guy Fawkes. The church service of thanksgiving for the discovery of the "gunpowder treason and plot" has been dropped out of the Prayer-book, but the excitement against Ritualism has broken out in fearful effigies and destructive fireworks, town and gown riots at the universities, and more serious disturbances in some of the country towns, excited by a distribution of no-Popery and anti-Puseyite tracts by our zealous Protestants. In London, the house of a Jewish furniture-dealer was set on fire, and three of the children suffocated, because the police, intent on protecting property, would not allow any one to enter the building to save life—an instance of stolid red-tapeism eminently British and characteristic of British institutions.

Yesterday, under an almost brilliant sky, the new Lord Mayor of London made his grand triumphal progress from Guildhall to Westminster, and back again to the magnificent banquet, laid for a thousand guests, who feasted on turtle and drained the loving cup. If the Guildhall were a Hotel de Ville for the entire metropolis, instead of one square mile, sparsely peopled, out of sixty square miles which makes London, and if the procession and show were somewhat less meagre and tawdry, this Lord Mayor's Day would be something worth celebrating. As it is, it is a sham, an anachronism, at the most a memorial of the grandeur of a bygone age.

At the banquet the usual toasts were drunk, and speeches were made by Earl DERBY, Mr. DISRAELI, Gen. PEEL, &c., but nothing could be more commonplace and non-committal, with one exception. Earl DERBY spoke fully of the friendly feeling of his Government toward the great Republic of the West, and his desire to settle amicably all matters of dispute between the two Governments. And in this there is no doubt that he gave expression to the strongest anxiety felt on any subject by the people of this country.

The Lord Mayor's day was a field day for the roughs and thieves of the metropolis. The roughs amused themselves by smashing every decent hat along the line of the procession—the thieves by picking every unguarded pocket. There were robberies with violence wherever the crowd was densest, and in the ugly rushes of the mob the Police were powerless. Men looking from upper windows could see dozens of robberies beneath them, but could give no assistance. The London thieves swarm on such occasions by regiments; they are well known to the Police, but English law does not allow of the protection of the public. The horse must be stolen—then you may lock the stable if you can find a key.

The telegram informing us of the report at New-York that MAXIMILIAN had abdicated that unfortunate throne of the Montezumas must have made a great excitement in London, for a perfect stranger spoke to me about it in an omnibus. Nothing but a sensation of the most intense character could have driven an Englishman to such an extremity. The echo from Paris is that the imperial MAX has no thought of leaving Mexico, but wishes to get rid of the French troops as quickly as possible. The Empress CHARLOTTE, we hear from Miramar, is much better, and in a fair way for recovery. She is anxious to return to Mexico.

A more important question than the abdication of MAXIMILIAN is, whether the Pope will leave Rome. Mr. GLADSTONE, who took letters from Archbishop MANNING, it is said, urges him either to come to terms with VICTOR EMMANUEL or take refuge at Malta. The Queen of Spain offers him a residence at Toledo; the Emperor NAPOLEON prefers that he should remain at Rome. The English Press exults in the downfall of the temporal power, and is never tired of telling the Pope that he and the Church will be more powerful and prosperous without it, which, as they desire anything but the power and prosperity of either, is a rare instance of generosity and self-sacrifice. If the Pope should take the advice of Mr. GLADSTONE and the whole Protestant or Anti-Catholic Press of Europe, it would be another instance of his blind willfulness and perversity. If he were half as infallible as some people believe him to be, he would take the advice of the *Times*, and Earl RUSSELL, and other disinterested friends of the Papacy.

Bishop COLENSO—to keep to these Ecclesiastical matters, which seem to interest Europe more than all others at this moment—the Bishop of the Zulus, has triumphed over his enemies. He has just gained a suit which he brought for his salary. Lord ROMILLY decided that the Queen having ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate the Mathematical COLENSO, he was made a Bishop, with power to ordain priests, and perform all other Episcopal functions, and that having performed them he was entitled to his pay. Her Majesty is Pope, and Her Majesty's bishops cannot be deprived, by any Bishop of Cape Town, of their powers and emoluments. The orthodoxy of the Algebraic Bishop was not brought in question.

The Ritualistic excitement increases, but the Ritualists have just now the best of the battle. The Bishops find that their own authority, and the power of the Church itself is bound up in the principles of Ritualism. The Bishop of Salisbury has published a stern rebuke to the Revered Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, for undervaluing the sacerdotal character of the English clergy. In fact the ordination service in the Book of Common Prayer, in which the Bishop formally confers the powers of giving absolution, covers the whole ground of argument; and this is so apparent that the Low Church Party is agitating for a revision of the Prayer Book, and the exclusion of all the passages which recognize this sacerdotal character. The High Church clergy claim that they have the same powers as the priests of the Roman and Greek branches of the Church Catholic, and that it is this priesthood by Apostolic ordination which distinguishes them from all dissenting sects. This pretension is no doubt a revival. During the century or more when there was, as Mr. BRIGHT said in a recent speech, a drunken fox-hunting parson in every parish, the sacerdotal character was somewhat eclipsed, and the English clergyman was what Lord OSBORNE describes him as being—not a priest, but a good fellow in society. Here is the kernel of the controversy. Vestments, lights, flowers, incense, &c., are non-essentials, and matters of little moment. The real questions are whether the Anglican clergyman exercises the powers of consecration and absolution, and on that question there will be during the next ten years one of the fiercest contests ever waged in the world.

MONADNOCK.

FROM ALBANY.

Lecture by Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

The lecture of Gov. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, last night, before the Young Men's Association, was a brilliant success. Every seat in the hall was full, and a large number of those who do not frequent lectures were attracted to see a live Governor talk and hear his views of the policy of the nation. It was the opening lecture of the course, which comprises such names as BEECHER, who is always in request at rural lyceums; JAMES T. BRADY, the eloquent counselor; GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in whom some profess to see the coming man; S. S. COX, in one of those humorous and discursive efforts in which his genius shines; beside CHAPIN, BAYARD TAYLOR, Gen. BANKS, and Bishops CONROY and SIMPSON.

Gov. BULLOCK's remarks plainly indicate the course of the majority in the next Congress. He did not allude to the President by name, but in his comparison of the state of the country with that of England, under CHARLES II., plainly indicated it. No temperate counsels will be followed by him and those whom he represents, and the contingency of an impeachment and removal was plainly hinted at. His remarks were frequently greeted with applause.

Gov. FENTON came in, accompanied by the orator of the evening, and then introduced him to the audience in a few simple and well-chosen words. He said that he came from the well-known and chosen home of Freedom, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. BULLOCK began by saying that he intended to discuss the five great periods of American history. He was glad to meet on this platform a gentleman who so honored the chief magistracy of the State of New-York. He had honored the orator by the introduction, and the people of the State at all times. The unity of purpose of Providence had been neglected by many. History is a series of phenomena, occasioned by causes of which some were not in view. Some of these phenomena were complex, and others simple. The question for the student was to detect the connection of events between circumstances seemingly remote. Ancient history is full of traditions and of vague imaginations, and, saving a few conspicuous landmarks, most of it was doubtful. Men select a few examples from the States of Greece and Rome, and some from the fall of nations and cities. Our mission, as exponents of civilization, began almost with the birth of the New World in the West. Our traditions, from CARVER and BREWSTER, to GRANT and SHERMAN, down to the present time, are understood by all Americans. We have assembled in what we believe to be the beginning of the end, in the fifth part of the grand epic of America. There were four others in the part. The hand of the ruler of nations was visible in the progress of the country. The different stages were instructive, down to the great time of the present, when we hope to live in a country altogether free. The first period was that of colonization. It is everywhere marked by monuments, from Jamestown to Plymouth. The colonies had finally crystalized toward a common country. From the Canadian frontier, running along the St. Lawrence and the Wabash, the lilies of France floated, until they had been driven out by the English colonists. The early marches of American colonists were marked by the finger of Providence. These struggles began many years ago, while the transplanted Briton, whether on the sea or in the backwoods, against the frowns of enemies and dwelling with commerce, had prepared for a great victory. The two nations, English and French, fought for supremacy. In the prolonged struggle for victory the genius of CHATHAM prevailed against the ideas of the French Minister. In the ribbed earth you detect divinity, but the vestiges of Providence in history are as marked as these. It is to be noticed in the efforts of the rival nations to expel each other, while they were finally both driven out before the force of Republicanism. He envied not those who failed to perceive in this history the hand of Providence.

In the second period, properly called the colonial, he would not attempt to show how the rival forces were molded into unity. Greece had not accomplished this, but the American colonies had. The aristocracy of Virginia could not be supposed to agree with the unlettered farmers of New-Hampshire. Caste was the rule where Slavery prevailed. These colonies would once hardly have thought of blending, and where the idea arose was not known. Now we can look back on the scroll of history, and form a better idea of what was done than the actors themselves could. This was the preliminary movement to the unity of the people. WASHINGTON, GREENE, PUTNAM, STARK and the pioneers of this thirty years were not dreaming that they were opening a grand period of history. We now, however, can see that WASHINGTON and his compeers were receiving their education for the bloody struggle to follow, and that the conflict of DUQUESNE was but a school to the hero of Mount Vernon.

The third was the period of the Revolution. They had fought for their kings, but now they battled for independence. As this was not the Fourth of July he did not intend to furnish an account of the conflict of Yorktown and Saratoga. The surviving witnesses of this time were four. Only a few old trees were now left among the forests of the living. For the most part, the traditions of the providence of God furnish the only guide to what was done. He would allude to the fact that the military heroes of the preceding period were necessary to conduct the armies of the latter to victory. He would only speak of him who had been first in the hearts of his citizens as an instance. The second remarkable circumstance was that the gathering of civilians, surpassing the Amphitryonic Council, was the most eminent of any recorded. CHATHAM bore testimony to it. CHATHAM, of whom it had been said that to have belonged to the same language as his was honor enough. These wise ideas have descended to our time, and now influence us.

The fourth cycle was that of the Constitution. He did not pause on that long epic of peace which commenced with the Constitution and continued through the long reign of peace to the commencement of the war. We had thought this peace continued, but the recording angel had not thought so. It remained for us to conquer ourselves. A strong individuality had made our flag familiar on every sea. If you trace this back ninety years to that memorable Convention which CHATHAM so eulogized, dissensions had already sprung up. Two civilizations were there contending for the victory. In the Constitutional Convention, which hoped to abolish the Slave-trade, the same feeling was experienced. Louisiana added a new empire to Slavery. We have, with other countries, been paying tribute to this spirit for fifty years. On the control of a single staple the arrogant slaveholders were endeavoring to govern the world. The antagonism had become chronic, and the conflict irrepressible. Then, when it came, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was chosen, as it seemed, by the people, but, as he believed, by Providence alone. If the choice had been alone yours, you would have chosen a Cæsar or Frederick instead of that gentle-hearted man. No tongue can now describe the last few years. This will be left to the future. We are fortunate, in this our lifetime, to have borne a portion of this great conflict. The heresies of CALHOUN have been extirpated from American soil. African slavery has been eradicated from our land, and the union of these States has been made indissoluble. As you cast back your eyes on the past, say if you do not see this divination of Providence in this whole scheme. It had once seemed that French Catholics, English Puritans and Cavaliers and Huguenots from France, would be rallied under thirteen discordant bugles to the harmony of a national existence. The Constitution over which WASHINGTON presided was once nearly lost. In the last few years we had almost been discouraged! Even our President was sometimes doubtful. The celestial curtains had opened, and showed the great dramatic story of history. Some had laid down their lives to secure to their country the heritage of union. Shall the fifth part show to the full the fruition of our hopes? Shall we abandon our advantages? The recorded annals of history show that when a victory is accomplished, and its fruits permitted to lapse, that the result is disastrous. It may be that more deliberation in counsel is necessary to accomplish the result. If so, it is to be regretted. If the good President had been spared, there would have been no need. But another dispensation had been granted, and a grievous one. Our duty is plain. We must follow our duty, if even it leads to conflicts. Even a thousand years of strife, such as Europe once had, was preferable to the dull sleep of China. When LEE surrendered, everything seemed peaceful and happy. It was with us as in the Republic of England. The STUARTS had been sent to the block and to exile, but the Second CHARLES, after the death of CROMWELL, had retained the throne, and the Royalists first obtained possession of Parliament. In our country, thank God, they had not possession of our Parliament. Some had left us from whom six years ago we should have expected better things. They told CHARLES and his successor there that they had the power in England, as they endeavor to show that another has here. After almost a lifetime they were expelled. It ought not to take us so long, and the Executive should have taken the judgment of the two Houses of Congress. Their fathers formed their work of the Constitution for the purpose of permanency. Had MADISON appreciated the danger of the curse of Slavery, he would not have rested until he had taken it from that instrument. He was the noblest Virginian of them all in that respect. Had this been done there would never have been an irrepressible conflict. The palms which he might have received were, for his default, awarded to LINCOLN. As this mistake has cost us millions of treasure and thousands of lives, it should not be repeated. Let all loyal men of the country, by the requirement of equal rights, become allied to this empire. Under any other policy injury must ensue. Let us extend it to the latest generation. In the future he saw a nation which seemed to have renewed her youth, happy and free, with pleasant scenes and times, if this counsel was followed. He concluded with a happy poetical quotation.

The Next Assembly.

More than the usual number of the members of the next House of Assembly have served in the Legislature in previous years. For instance, Mr. Blakeslee was a member in 1864 and 1865; Mr. Blanvelt, 1865; Mr. Crandall, 1864 and 1865; Mr. Creamer, 1865; Mr. Develin, 1846 and 1847; Mr. Havens, 1862 and 1863; Mr. Hayes, 1863; Mr. Hitchcock, 1847; Mr, Juliand, 1856; Mr. Kimball, 1865; Mr. Lefever, 1862, 1863 and 1864; Mr. Littlejohn, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861; Mr. Lord, 1858; Mr. Parker, 1865; Mr. Pierce, 1846, 1861 and 1862; Mr. Pitts, 1864 and 1865; Mr. Plumb, 1860; Mr. Robertson, 1865; Mr. Wilber, 1865, and Mr. D. P. Wood, 1853, 1864, 1865 and 1866.

The following gentlemen were members of the last House: Messrs. Stephen Baker, of Putnam, (probably elected;) A. J. Baldwin, of Sullivan; Samuel M. Barker, of Schuyler; William B. Boyd, of Steuben; William M. Chamberlain, of St. Lawrence; Joseph Covel, of Fulton; Thomas J. Creamer, of New-York; Constantine Donoho, of New-York; John D. Fay, of Chautauqua; Alexander Frear, of New-York; George M. Gleason, of St. Lawrence; Sheffield Harrington, of Otsego; L. Harris Hiscock, of Onondaga; James W. Kimball, of Franklin; Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Hosmer N. Lockwood, of Cayuga; George W. Millspaugh, of Orange; John Oakey, of Kings; John L. Parker, of Cayuga; Edmund L. Pitts, of Orleans; Austin L. Reynolds, of Saratoga; William H. Rice, of Oswego; Hiram Schutt, of Ontario; John Vandenburg, of Wayne; Smith M. Weed, of Clinton; Marshall F. White, of Rensselaer; Mark D. Wilber, of Dutchess; William Williams, of Erie; Abner I. Wood, of Monroe; Daniel P. Wood, of Onondaga; Eleazer Wooster, of Rensselaer.

Palmer E. Havens, of Essex, George T. Pierce, of Ulster, and Frederick Juliand, of Chenango, have been members of the State Senate. Benjamin F. Bruce, of Madison, has been Inspector-General of the State. He also served one year as Canal Commissioner, having been elected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy. Three years ago he was chosen Canal Commissioner by the people, and his term will expire on the 31st of December, just in time to enter the Legislature. Horatio Ballard, of Cortlandt, was Secretary of State in 1862 and 1863. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, has been elected to the Assembly eight times, and has been Speaker of the House five times. He has also served one term in Congress. B. F. Bruce and Ornan Archer were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1846.

Many subjects of public importance will come before the next Legislature. Appropriations for the construction of a new Capitol will doubtless be made, and plans agreed upon for the prosecution of this much needed work. The election of a United States Senator, to serve six years from the 4th of March next, will take place on the second Tuesday after the organization of the two Houses. The legislation, necessary with reference to the Constitutional Convention, if it shall be declared that a Convention has been ordered, will consume considerable time. Reports from special committees will be made with reference to the wharves and piers in New-York and Brooklyn, and also as to the best plan to facilitate travel up and down Manhattan Island. These, together with other incidental questions that will arise, will make the session of 1867 one of more than usual interest.

Antietam National Cemetery—The Efforts to Identify the Dead.

The Boonsboro' (Md.) *Odd Fellow* has received the following information from a gentleman who has recently visited the battle-field of Antietam, and witnessed the removal of some of the dead to the Cemetery:

"Up to this time about 1,200 dead have been removed. They are placed in substantial coffins, under the direction of Mr. SHERER, the Agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered to Dr. BIGGS the President of the Cemetery Association, who buries them in their proper lots. In raising the dead every grave is carefully examined and strict search is made for relics which may in any manner serve to identify the remains. So far about two-thirds have been fully recognized. There is no difficulty in identifying those buried in the different church-yards—the headboards being yet in good condition. Those buried in fields, (in many cases,) have been ploughed over and the boards destroyed. Yet many are identified by memoranda kept by the farmers and others living in the neighborhood. In some cases relics found in the graves afford the most satisfactory evidence.

With the bones in an unknown grave was found a bottle which contained a slip of paper on which was written, 'WILLIAM C. STICKNEY, Company C, Seventh Maine Volunteers, died Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock P. M. Residence, Springfield, Maine.' Among the bones of one of his hands was found a plain silver ring.

There have been a number of relics found in the graves. The most interesting one, to our informer, was an ambrotype likeness, in a remarkably perfect condition. It was found on an unknown body. The likeness is described as that of a handsome young lady, apparently about seventeen years old. She is sitting in a plain chair, and dressed in plaid, with short sleeves, bare arms and neck. About her neck is a gold chain, which hangs down by her side as if attached to a locket. Her hands are clasped, and from her arm is suspended an ornamental leather satchel. From appearances her hair was of light auburn color, and, as the ladies term it, 'frizzed' in front, and braided on the sides; the open braids hang gracefully over her cheeks. Her face is round and expressive, with a small dimple in her chin.

The body of 'Col. MCELROY, of New-York,' was found in DAVID R. MILLER's field. The body of Lieut. SANDFORD, of Wisconsin, was found to be in a wonderful state of preservation, having almost the same appearance as when he died. Those who knew him in life would doubtless recognize him now. His body was embalmed."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Coming Session of Congress—Clouds on the Horizon.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is obvious from the tone of sentiment in the Southern States, and the complexion of the Legislatures of Maryland and Delaware and Kentucky, that the Constitutional Amendment in its present form cannot receive the votes of the number of States necessary to its ratification. It results from this that we may continue in our present unsettled political condition, with ten States mere *disjecta membra* of the Union. It is obvious that there are grave objections to the continuance of this state of things. The mere inquietude which it cannot but occasion, from the uncertainty of what may occur, cannot but have the most injurious influence upon the material interests of the country, both North and South. Besides, every day that the present anomalous condition continues is a wound to the organism of the Government, and to the spirit of free institutions. We cannot fail to perceive that there are grave causes for apprehension in the future.

Suppose that, as has been suggested in certain Radical quarters, the States now represented in Congress choose to declare themselves the only States competent to act on the subject of amending the Constitution, and that it is legitimate for them, without consulting the ten excluded States, to give validity to the Amendment. *This could not be regarded as anything less than a revolutionary act.* The Amendment thus adopted would have no constitutional or moral force in contemplation of its opponents. It would leave the question involved entirely unsettled, merely continuing the term of agitation, and adjourning a final determination. In the face of the Constitution, the action of Congress and the Executive in accepting as valid the action of the excluded States on the amendment abolishing Slavery, and the action of the Supreme Court in regard to the cases on the docket of the Court, this revolutionary action cannot seriously be entertained.

Passing by this cause of apprehension, we find still further causes for alarm.

There evidently is great ground, from the tone of some of the leading Radical Presses, to apprehend that Congress may undertake to set aside the existing State Governments South, and reorganize them on such a basis as would put their political power in the hands of the blacks and a very small minority of the whites. *This would be a measure fraught with incalculable evils, scarcely less than the organization of anarchy at the South.* Whether the Radical majority in Congress will go to this length cannot, of course, now be certainly determined, but, undoubtedly, many indications seem to point in that direction.

Another danger not to be overlooked in considering the causes of apprehension before us is the threatened attack on the Executive power, the effect of which no one could foresee, except *that it would effectually destroy, if successful, the independence of the Executive Department.* We might continue to elect a President, but the office would practically have been abolished, because no future President would venture to differ from Congress.

But supposing none of these dangers alluded to overtake us, then there is still another one of more alarming proportions, if possible, which, supposing there is no adjustment of our unhappy political troubles, may arise in the natural course of events. We refer to the next Presidential election, which comes off during the term of the next Congress.

Suppose in that election the Southern States cast their electoral votes, as undoubtedly they will, and suppose by counting these votes in addition to votes for the same candidate in the other States, and such candidate should have a majority, what would be the result? *Will the present Senate refuse to count the votes of Southern States? If they refuse to count them, will the party which has succeeded in the election rest satisfied? Is there not great danger of another civil war?*

Unfortunately, the Constitution does not appear to have provided any mode of determining disputed questions involved in the Presidential election. And hence the more dangerous and critical is the election.

This omission in the Constitution has often caused grave apprehensions in the minds of publicists who have studied the workings of our Government, and it has been generally felt that this omission was pregnant with great danger.

Upon this clause of the Constitution Judge STORY says:

"In the original plan, as well as in the amendment, no provision is made for the discussion or decision of any questions which may arise as to the regularity and authenticity of the returns of the electoral votes, or the rights of the persons who gave the votes, or the manner and circumstances in which they ought to be counted. It seems to have been taken for granted that no question could ever arise on the subject, and that nothing more was necessary than to open the certificates which were produced, in the presence of both Houses, and to count the names and numbers as returned. Yet it is easily to be conceived that very delicate and interesting inquiries may occur, fit to be debated and decided by some deliberative body. In fact, a question did occur upon the counting of the votes for the Presidency in 1821, upon the reelection of Mr. MONROE, whether the votes of the State of Missouri should be counted; but as the count would make no difference in the choice, and the declaration was made of his reelection, the Senate immediately withdrew, and the jurisdiction, as well as the course of proceeding in the case of real controversy, was left in a most embarrassing situation."

In view of these various clouds that hang over our political horizon, it is manifest that we have reached a crisis in our affairs that demands elevated statesmanship, a patriotic desire to act for the true benefit of the whole country, and a spirit of conciliation.

The preservation of republican institutions is in our hands. It is a great trust. The eyes of the world are upon us; history speaks to us from our past; the future, with its mighty hopes, is before us. It is now for those in whom destiny has placed the reins of power to prove themselves well up to the great duties before them. Though the dangers are great and imminent, let us hope for the best. Bad men, for their own selfish purposes, may seek to fan the flames of civil discord; good men will seek to still the tempestuous sea on which the ship of state is now being tossed.

Universal Suffrage and General Amnesty at the South.

From the Newbern, N. C., Commercial, Nov. 21.

We think we are justified in declaring for the benefit of whom it may concern, that "reconstruction" on the basis of a "voluntary" enfranchisement of the negro by the Southern States, at the dictation of the Radicals, will never take place.

While we do not think President JOHNSON will ever abandon the high, constitutional ground he now occupies on the question of suffrage, and that he will persevere to the end in his humane and just policy of reconstruction, it will make no difference whatever, in the practical issue, what position he may see fit or be induced to occupy in the future. The South has taken her position. She may be crushed and degraded to depths she has not yet fathomed, but she will be guilty of no more self-degradation, be the consequences what they may.

Our late telegrams from Washington represent that a great pressure is being applied to the President, to induce him to agree to an "amicable settlement" of the reconstruction dispute between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, on the basis of "universal suffrage and general amnesty;" and it is further represented that *"leading politicians of all parties, North and South,"* are engaged in this labor of love. No "leading politician" of the South is engaged in this work. No politician with any regard for his political existence dare lead in this matter. No politician of the South can lead in it, for the people will not follow. Universal suffrage for general (not universal) amnesty! Do the Radicals suppose the men who braved death on a hundred battle-fields would purchase pardon at the cost of dictated universal negro suffrage, to say nothing of those priceless jewels, self-respect and manhood? Universal suffrage and general amnesty! Not even the mockery of universal amnesty is suggested. They demand universal negro suffrage, and will still hold on to the skeleton of Ex-President DAVIS — keep unpardoned LEE and BEAUREGARD, and JOHNSTON and HOOD, and BRECKINRIDGE and SEMMES—every leading man, in fact, whom the South holds dear—and extend their general pardon to the men who do not need it, and would not have it if they did, offered on such terms as these. Call the roll, beginning with Gen. LEE and ending with the humblest private, and they will all answer no, as you propound your alternative for universal amnesty, and the dying breath of the great leader confined in Fortress Monroe would be amen. Universal amnesty cannot purchase dictated universal negro suffrage, nor negro suffrage of any degree, much less can general amnesty.

The future course of even the President cannot change the purpose of the Southern people, depressed and dispirited as they are. *Whatever they may now or hereafter do to enfranchise the negro, must be done by themselves.* The question of suffrage belongs to the States respectively and must be left with them so far as the States of the South are concerned. If we have States at the South, the question must rest with them; if we have not, then we have no voice in the ratification or rejection of Constitutional amendments, and the proposition is simply a mockery.

Dr. O. A. Brownson on the Suffrage Question and Reconstruction.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: If I understand your platform, you propose to concede universal amnesty, or pardon, to all engaged in the late rebellion, in exchange for impartial suffrage; that is, in exchange for franchise based on no distinction of race, caste or complexion. This, it is most likely, the Democratic Party are nearly prepared to accept, instead of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress; and the South soon will be.

I have no objection to either impartial suffrage or to Universal Amnesty for the people guilty only of rebellion, as you very well know; but will you permit me to ask, first, if you propose to establish impartial suffrage by an act of Congress, by a Constitutional Amendment, or by the act of the several State Legislatures or Conventions? and, second, whether you give up all Constitutional guarantees against the assumption by Congress of the Confederate debt, and the repudiation of the National debt?

In regard to the first, I would remark that the question of suffrage, under the Constitution as it is, *belongs to the States severally*, and each decides for itself who shall and who shall not be voters, and Congress has no authority to legislate on the subject. Amending the Constitution so as to give the authority to Congress would mar the beauty of our Federal system, destroy the equilibrium between the States and the Union, and tend to consolidation or the centralization of the governmental power in the General Government. It would, in principle, *completely revolutionize the Constitution of the country.* To leave the establishment of impartial suffrage to the several States, each for itself, offers no sufficicient guarantee at all. The States may adopt impartial suffrage to-day, and reënter the Union, and prohibit to-morrow all negroes and colored men from voting, and restrict suffrage to white men alone. It seems to me, then, that impartial suffrage, as a condition precedent to restoration, is exceedingly unstatesmanlike, and would, in practice prove either nugatory or harmful. I think *the negroes should be distinctly recognized as free and equal citizens of the United States, and the several States left free to enfranchise them in their own way and time, according to their own wisdom and judgment, or not, as they judge best.*

In regard to the second, the loyal people want an ample guarantee that Congress shall never repudiate the national debt, nor assume the Confederate debt. You, doubtless, believe that you would have this guarantee in impartial suffrage; I as honestly believe that impartial suffrage would be just as good as no guarantee at all; and it is probably the same belief that induces the Democratic journals to accept your platform. The vote of the South would hardly be changed in a single locality by the enfranchisement of the emancipated slaves. You talk of the freedmen as constituting a large portion of the loyal people of the South; but, once sure of their freedom, they will be as loyal or as disloyal as the dominant white class, and no more so. It seems to me arrant nonsense to talk about the loyalty or disloyalty of people, whether white or black, who have for generations been held in slavery, and who, five years ago, had never had a country or a domicile. As a rule, if we judge from all past experience, the colored people, if enfranchised, will vote according to the advice of their former masters, or the socially dominant class in their respective States. Poor, ignorant, without social position, and without any political training, or political habits, they cannot expect to be independent voters; and the only question to be decided is, will they take the advice and follow the directon of the politicians of the South or the politicians of the North?

I do not in any sense oppose what is called negro suffrage, or the absence of all political distinction between white men and black or colored men; but I protest against regarding the enfranchisment of the freedmen as any guarantee that the National debt will not be repudiated, or that the Confederate debt will not be assumed. The adoption of your platform, Mr. Editor, seems to me, to be the practical adoption, under another form, of Mr. JOHNSON's policy. Grant universal suffrage, if you will—I would, if it had depended on me, granted it in June, 1865—but secure the needed guarantees first.

The ten ex-States that engaged in the rebellion lost by their rebellion their *status* and rights and immunities as States in the Union; but, for their sake, and the sake of the Union, it is desirable that they be restored as States in the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, as soon as possible. Congress has decided, not that they should give guarantees, but that the Union should, prior to their restoration, establish certain constitutional guarantees for itself against the probability of a future rebellion, whether north or south, east or west. For this purpose it has proposed the Constitutional Amendment, which several States have already ratified, which the loyal people in their late election have manifestly approved, and which affects all the States alike. Perhaps the Constitutional Amendment is not perfect, but it is the best Congress could devise. Let that be ratified by three-fourths of the twenty-six States in the Union, and then let the ex-States reorganize under the amended Constitution and resume their vacant seats in the Union.

The disabling clause in the Amendment I would strike out if it looked to the last rebellion alone; but it looks to the future as well as to the past, and is, perhaps, wise and just. Let the ex-States reconstruct themselves under an enabling act of Congress, and come back; then you may safely grant universal amnesty, and Congress can remove, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, the disability imposed, and the last traces of the rebellion be obliterated. Impartial suffrage will soon follow, and without marring the symmetry of our national Constitution. At any rate, let the Constitutional Amendment be insisted on, and let not the public mind be distracted by any substitute, whether more or less favorable to the negro.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

O. A. BROWNSON.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 13, 1866.

THE SOUTH.

The Condition of the Gulf States.

From the New-Orleans Times.

It is gratifying to learn, as we do upon unquestionable authority, that the condition of the States comprising the Department of the Gulf is at present most satisfactory, with the exception of a few sections of Texas, Radical sensation reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Throughout Louisiana and Florida there is no conflict of authority, no complaints—nothing transpiring, in fact, in the way of transgressions of law and order other than those which are common to all communities. The people—natives, new comers and freedmen—all seem to be attending closely to their own affairs, and to the increasing of their worldly possessions. We have reason to believe that such is the substance of Gen. SHERIDAN's official report to Washington.

The difficulties referred to in Texas are said to grow out of the following circumstances: When the Confederate forces of the Trans-Mississippi Department surrendered, the troops in Texas did not fulfil the conditions agreed upon, but disbanded to their homes, taking with them such arms and war materials as they saw fit, and destroying much of the remainder. Subsequently Government agents were appointed throughout the State to collect the arms which had been retained, and these agents performed the duty allotted them with more or less of success. Recently, county judicial officers have indicted several of these parties—solely, we are assured, for acts performed in compliance with their instructions—and heavy bail bonds have been exacted. These arrests are in direct violation of an order from the War Department and a law of Congress; and as the Government must necessarily protect the accused parties, an injurious state of feeling is excited, and perhaps something more serious to the Magistrates will ensue. It is by far the best policy for our Texas friends to follow the example set them by the people of every other Southern State, and allow such old matters to die out altogether, and as speedily as possible.

Official reports from all parts of Texas show a much larger yield of cotton than has been generally reported, and in Louisiana and Florida an average of a fourth crop upon the ground planted.

The Reconstruction of South Carolina Railroads.

From the Charleston Mercury.

In no Southern State have more industry and activity been shown in repairing the injuries of war than in South Carolina; and even Virginia, the still proud "Old Dominion," assisted as she has been by Northern capital, has not, comparatively, done as much as has been accomplished by this State, unaided and alone. In Columbia and in this city, the burnt districts have not been, it is true, rebuilt to any great extent; but our great lines of internal communication,—our first necessity,—have been promptly and thoroughly placed in order. In Virginia, in respect to depot buildings, this is not as generally the case. On the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, between Lynchburgh and Bristol, only two depots are standing, none of those destroyed having been rebuilt. On the Orange and Alexandria Railroad only two new depots are slowly creeping toward completion; and on the Virginia Central Railroad the work of reconstruction does not seem to have even been commenced.

In this State, on the contrary, most of the principal railroads have already been thoroughly repaired. New and substantial depots have been put up to replace those wantonly and unnecessarily destroyed by the enemy; the road-beds have been ballasted, the culverts have been cleaned out, the iron and crossties have been renewed or overhauled, and traveling throughout the greater part of the State is both safe and agreeable.

The State of Virginia appears to have been compelled to strain every nerve to place in ordinary running condition those railroads which had borne the brunt of the heaviest transportation of men and material. Her need may have been greater than ours; still, as it has been the fashion to think that South Carolina was not capable of the same energy and spirit that was said to be possessed by older States, we wish to destroy this idea once and forever by the hard logic of facts. This State may be ruined and prostrate, but she is not dead; this State may be depressed and broken in fortune, but she is not yet humiliated or abashed; and fire and spirit enough yet remain in the hearts of her people to raise her gradually but surely from her present sad condition, and restore her to a state of material and substantial prosperity.

The Charleston Mercury and its Palmetto Bulletin Post.

The initial number of the revived Charleston *Mercury* contains the following:

"We have planted in front of our new office the identical weather-beaten old palmetto bulletin post which stood so long in front of our office on Broad-street, the constant centre of the eager throng of news-seekers, and the dumb herald of many a stirring deed. Sad and sombre are the recollections which this stout relic of the war-time calls up. It flaunted the first printed copy of the Secession Ordinance, and echoed the thunder of the first shotted gun which boomed from the casemates of Fort Sumter. It proclaimed the tidings of Manassas, Shiloh, and the bloody seven days around Richmond, and told the dismal story of Port Royal, New-Orleans, Gettysburgh and Murfreesboro'. Grim and unshaken, it encountered storm and sunshine—now gladdening, now saddening the hearts of our people by its alternate announcements of successes and defeats, until, at last, the cause it had upheld was lost, and it spoke no more.

The days of blood, we trust, are passed, and the old sentinel bulletin post is again on duty—destined to chronicle no longer the tales of carnage and of woe, but to speak as the oracle of reviving prosperity—to breathe new life into our returning trade and commerce, and, in this season of poverty and depression, to cheer the minds of our people with the presage of better times."

OBITUARY.

James Brewster, of New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Courier, Nov. 23.

Yesterday morning, when it was announced that JAMES BREWSTER was no longer living, there was a universal expression of grief at the passing away of one who, through a long life, had done so much for the good of his fellow men. Near the close of last week he was attacked by typhoid fever, and sank under it so rapidly that it was decided to withhold from him the announcement of his daughter-in-law, the wife of Rev. JOSEPH BREWSTER, which occurred on Saturday. Yesterday morning, Nov. 22, at about 5 o'clock, he expired, at the age of 78.

Mr. BREWSTER was born in Preston, Conn., Aug. 6, 1788, of a respectable family, whose earliest ancestor in this country was Elder WILLIAMS BREWSTER, one of the pilgrims who landed from the *Mayflower* on Plymouth Rock. In 1809 he started business for himself, in a small way, in this City as a carriage builder, and by diligence at last built up a firm of carriage-makers which was known as the leading house throughout the country. Not content with the home market, he sought out and established a trade in Cuba and other countries, and also established branches of his house in several of the cities of the United States.

As fortune favored Mr. BREWSTER's enterprise he found himself in a position to use his earnings for the advantage of his fellow men. Among his noble enterprises was the fitting up of a hall in what was known as the Franklin Building, where he provided for the delivery of practical lectures on science and art to the mechanics of the town, by such distinguished men as Prof. SILLIMAN. This was before Lyceum lectures became popularly known.

In the early history of railroads, Mr. BREWSTER, with the late Judge HITCHCOCK, was prominent and efficient in raising the money to build the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. He had much opposition to encounter, from the public ignorance as to the development of business by increasing its facilities, but he persevered and raised among his fellow-citizens almost all the capital of the company, which has now become an enormously wealthy corporation. At about the same time he turned his attention to the amelioration of the condition of the public poor, and, believing that everybody should work according to their ability, he mapped out a scheme of almshouse labor which has been successfully put in operation in New-Haven and in other places which have followed its example. The Orphan Asylum soon attracted his attention, and the fine building of that institution is a monument to his beneficence. He was the warm friend of the Young Men's Institute. He gave us our first handsome concert hall, now the Merchants' Exchange. He was forward in every philanthropic enterprise. He was generous to the church. He was kind to all.

Hon. Bishop Perkins, of Ogdensburgh.

From the Ogdensburgh Journal, Nov. 22.

The death of so old and valued a citizen as Hon. BISHOP PERKINS deserves more than a passing notice. He was in the 80th year of his age—more than fifty years of which have been spent in our midst, prominently identified with all our public and social interests. Coming to reside in this county soon after the close of the war of 1812, he first located himself at Lisbon, but soon after returned to this place, succeeding to the business of Mr. BROWN, at that time the most distinguished member of our bar. He was soon after appointed District Attorney, which office he held by continued appointment for more than twenty years, discharging its duties with such ability, integrity and devotion to the public good that change or competition was scarcely thought of. The same may be said of the office of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which he held for about the same period of time. At a later time he has been our representative in Congress, in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and in the Assembly of this State. The leading trait of Mr. PERKIN's character, as a public man, was an unselfish devotion to the maintenance and support of whatever his judgment dictated to be right. To his family and intimate friends he was strongly endeared, and though living after premonition, which warned them of his end, beyond expectations, his loss will be severely felt and deplored.

Brigham Young on Polygamy.

The following portion of BRIGHAM YOUNG's address at the semi-annual Conference lately held at Salt Lake City, is taken from his organ, the *Deseret News*:

"The last time I was in the City of Lowell there were fourteen thousand more females than males in that one city. This was many years ago. They live and die in a single state, and are forgotten. Have they filled the measures of their creation, and accomplished the design of heaven in bringing them upon the earth? No, they have not. Two thousand good, God-fearing men should go there, and take to themselves seven wives apiece. It is written in the Bible, 'and in that day, seven women shall lay hold of one man, saying, we will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach.' The Government of the United States does not intend that that prophecy shall be fulfilled, and the Lord Almighty means that it shall.

Do you not think that the Lord will conquer? I think He will, and we are helping Him. It is the decree of the Almighty that in the last days seven women shall take hold of one man, &c., to be counseled and advised by him, being willing to spin their own clothing, and do everything they can to earn their own living, if they can only bear his name to take away their reproach. What is this order for? It is for the resurrection; it is not for this world. I would not go across this bowery for polygamy, if it only pertained to this world. It is for the resurrection; and the spirit of the Lord has come upon the people, and upon the ladies especially, and prepares the way for the fulfillment of His word. The female sex have been deceived so long, and been trodden under foot of man so long, that a spirit has come upon them, and they want a place, and a name, and a head; for the man is the head of the woman, to lead her into the celestial kingdom of our Father and God."

Gen. Grant's Popularity at the West.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 21.

Some time ago WENDELL PHILLIPS took occasion to abuse Gen. GRANT for not interfering in matters which did not come within the range of his responsibility. Failing to call forth criticism, not to say sympathy, he has, in a later effusion, gone still further, and either invented a barefaced falsehood, or reported one which he ought to have known was without the shadow of foundation. During one of his flights of invective oratory, he exclaimed:

"Witness GRANT unable to stir a plaudit on the Illinois prairies—Illinois, his own State—from an audience of 20,000 men, one half his own soldiers."

This is simply and monstrously untrue. Gen. GRANT has never once appeared "on the Illinois prairies," or anywhere else in the country, without calling forth loud plaudits, whether from soldiers or civilians; and by uttering such a slander Mr. PHILLIPS came near forfeiting the respect which has hitherto been accorded him.

Emigration to Brazil.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some hundreds of men were engaged last week for Brazil, by a Brazilian Agency recently opened on Broadway, where about 600 have presented themselves in the course of the week, in consequence of advertisements and handbills offering free passage to Brazil, a homestead, and confessional liberty. But neither at the offices of the said Agency, nor even at the Brazilian Legation, right opposite it in Broadway, can any satisfactory information with regard to the latter point be obtained by the applicants; from which it may be concluded that the confessional inabilities of Protestants, described in *Fletcher & Kidder's Brazil*, just republished, are still existing, and that the above-cited assertion, made in the handbills, is an untruth.

This need not be wondered at if, despite the above promise of a free passage, those few hundred men—whose desire to go to Brazil had by it been so excited that they determined to go at all Lazards—paid down $5 and signed a bill for $50 more for their passage. The promise of free passage turns out to be an untruth as well as that with regard to confessional liberty.

After this, could the promise of a homestead be believed? Especially when it is known that all lands in Brazil worth anything are monopolized by the slaveholders; and that the Brazilian Government has been unable to give good titles to such German colonists as have emigrated thither these last thirty years; which, as well as the impudent abuse practiced by the Brazilian landholders against emigrants, whom they pertinaciously attempted to compel to work for them as *peons*, has caused the complete stoppage of German emigration to Brazil.

What then can be the motive for these engagements? Is it the same as those which prevailed with the former importation of German and Portuguese immigrants, who were hired out as ill-paid, ill-fed and ill-treated redemptorists to arrogant planters? Or, does there lurk in them an intention to make recruits of the men thus bound by a bond, and to send them on to the scene of the bloody war in PARAGUAY?

QUERIST.

Brazilian Mail Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is the reason that coffee samples cannot be sent from Rio to this port, either by mail or by private hands? The matter is too important to commerce, and at the same time too preposterous while this country is paying about $250,000 for the support of that steam line not to require explanation and redress. It is very possible that the abuse extends itself also over the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco with regard to sugar and cotton samples; and that there is a monopoly in this matter somewhere which ought not to exist.

A MERCHANT.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

From Longfellow's New Volume of Poems.

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow-brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasance,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence,
The meadow and the lin.

The wind blows, and uplifts thy drooping banner,
And around thee throng and run
The rushes, the green yeomen of thy manor,
The outlaws of the sun.

The burnished dragon-fly is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent
With steel-blue mail and shield.

Thou art the Iris, fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden rod
And winged with the celestial azure, bearest
The message of some god.

Thou art the Muse, who far from crowded cities
Hauntest the sylvan streams,
Playing on pipes of reed the artless ditties
That come to us as dreams.

O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet.

THE HAUNTED ORGANIST OF HURLY BURLY.

From All the Year Round.

There had been a thunder-storm in the village of Hurly Burly. Every door was shut, every dog in his kennel, every rat and gutter a flowing river after the deluge of rain that had fallen. Up at the great house, a mile from the town, the rooks were calling to one another about the fright they had been in, the fawns in the deer-park were venturing their timid heads from behind the trunks of trees, and the old woman at the gate-lodge had risen from her knees, and was putting back her prayer-book on the shelf. In the garden, July roses, unwieldly with their full-blown richness, and saturated with rain, hung their heads heavily to the earth; others, already fallen, lay flat upon their blooming faces on the path, where Bess, Mistress Hurly's maid, would find them when going on her morning quest of rose-leaves for her lady's pot pourri. Ranks of white lilies, just brought to perfection by to-day's sun, lay dabbled in the mire of flooded mold. Tears ran down the amber cheeks of the plums on the south wall, and not a bee had ventured out of the hives, though the scent of the air was sweet enough to tempt the laziest drone. The sky was still lurid behind the holes of the upland oaks, but the birds had begun to dive in and out of the ivy that wrapped up the home of the Hurlys of Hurly Burly.

This thunder-storm took place half a century ago, and we must remember that Mistress Hurly was dressed in the fashion of that time as she crept out from behind the squire's chair, now that the lightning was over, and, with many nervous glances toward the window, sat down before her husband, the tea-urn, and the muffins. We can picture her fine lace cap, with its pearly ribbons, the frill on the hem of her cambric gown just touching her ankles, the embroidered clocks on her stockings, the rosettes on her shoes, but not so easily the lilac shade of her mild eyes, the satin skin, which still kept its delicate bloom, though wrinkled with advancing age, and the pale, sweet, puckered mouth, that time and sorrow had made angelic while trying vainly to deface its beauty.

The squire was as rugged as his wife was gentle, his skin was brown as hers was white, his gray hair as bristling as hers was glossed; the years had plowed his face into ruts and channels; a bluff, choleric, noisy man he had been; but of late a dimness had come on his eyes, a hush on his loud voice, and a check on the spring of his hale step. He looked at his wife often, and very often she looked at him. She was not a tall woman, and he only a head higher. They were a quaintly, well-matched couple despite their differences. She turned to you with nervous sharpness and revealed her tender voice and eye; he spoke and glanced roughly, but the turn of his head was courteous. Of late they fitted one another better than they had ever done in the heyday of their youthful love. A common sorrow had developed a singular likeness between them. In former years the cry from the wife had been, "Don't curb my son too much!" and from the husband, "You ruin him with softness." But now the idol that had stood between them was removed, and they saw each other.

The room in which they sat was a pleasant old-fashioned drawing-room, with a general spider-legged character about the fittings; spinnet and guitar in their places, with a great deal of copied music beside them; carpet tawny wreaths on blue; blue fittings on the walls, and pale gilding on the furniture. A large urn, crammed with roses, in the open bay-window, through which came delicious airs from the garden, the twittering of birds settling to sleep in the ivy close by, and occasionally the pattering of a flight of rain-drops, swept to the ground as a bough bent in the breeze. The urn on the table was ancient silver, and the china rare. There was nothing in the room for luxurious ease of the body, but everything of delicate refinement for the eye.

There was a great hush all over Hurly Burly, except in the neighborhood of the rooks. Every living thing had suffered from heat for the past month, and now, in common with all nature, was receiving the boon of refreshed air in silent peace. The mistress and master of Hurly Burly shared the general spirit that was abroad, and were not talkative over their tea.

"Do you know," said Mistress Hurly, at last, "when I heard the first of the thunder beginning I thought it was—it was——"

The lady broke down, her lips trembling, and the peachy ribbons of her cap stirring with great agitation.

"Pshaw!" cried the old squire, making his cup suddenly ring upon the saucer, "we ought to have forgotten that. Nothing has been heard for three months."

At this moment a rolling sound struck upon the ears of both. The lady rose from her seat trembling, and folded her hands together, while the tea-urn flooded the tray.

"Nonsense, my love," said the squire; "that is the noise of wheels. Who can be arriving?"

"Who, indeed?" murmured the lady, recatching herself in agitation.

Presently pretty Bess of the rose-leaves appeared at the door in a flutter of blue ribbons.

"Please, madam, a lady has arrived, and says she is expected. She asked for her apartment, and I put her into the room that was got ready for Miss Calderwood. And she sends her respects to you, madam, and she'll be down with you presently."

The squire looked at his wife, and his wife looked at the squire.

"It is some mistake," murmured madam.

"Some visitor for Calderwood or the Grange. It is very singular."

Hardly had she spoken when the door again opened, and the stranger appeared—a small creature, whether girl or woman it would be hard to say—dressed in a scanty black silk dress, her narrow shoulders covered with a white muslin pelerine. Her hair was swept up to the crown of her head, all but a little fringe hanging over her low forehead within an inch of her brows. Her face was brown and thin, eyes black and long, with blacker settings, mouth large, sweet and melancholy. She was all head, mouth and eyes; her nose and chin were nothing.

This visitor crossed the floor hastily, dropped a curtsey in the middle of the room, and approached the table, saying abruptly, with a soft, Italian accent:

"Sir and madame, I am here. I am come to play your organ."

"The organ!" gasped Mistress Hurly.

"The organ!" stammered the squire.

"Yes, the organ," said the little stranger lady, playing on the back of her chair with her fingers, as if she felt notes under them. "It was but last week that the handsome signor, your son, came to my little house, where I have lived teaching my music since my English father and my Italian mother and brothers and sisters died and left me so lonely."

Here the fingers left off drumming, and two great tears were brushed off, one from each eye with each hand, child's fashion. But the next moment the fingers were at work again, as if only while they were moving the tongue could speak.

"The noble signor, your son," said the little woman, looking trustfully from one to the other of the old couple, while a bright blush shone through her brown skin, "he often came to see me before that, always in the evening, when the sun was warm and yellow all through my little studio, and the music was swelling up my heart, and I could play out grand with all my soul, then he used to come and say, 'Hurry, little Lisa, and play better, better still. I have work for you to do by-and-by.' Sometimes he said, 'Brava!' and sometimes he said 'Excellentissima!' but one night last week he came to me and said, 'It is enough. Will you swear to do my bidding, whatever it may be?' Here the black eyes fell. And I said, 'Yes.' And he said, 'Now you are betrothed.' And I said, 'Yes.' And he said, 'Pack up your music, little Lisa, and go off to England to my English father and mother, who have an organ in their house which must be played upon. If they refuse to let you play, tell them I sent you, and they will give you leave. You must play all day, and you must get up in the night and play. You must never tire. You are my betrothed, and you have sworn to do my work.' I said, 'Shall I see you there, signor?' And he said, 'Yes, you shall see me there.' I said, 'I shall keep my vow, signor.' And so, sir, and madame, I am come."

The soft foreign voice left off talking, the fingers left off thrumming on the chair, and the little stranger gazed in dismay at her auditors, both pale with agitation.

"You are deceived. You make a mistake," said they, in one breath.

"Our son——" began Mistress Hurly, but her mouth twitched, her voice broke, and she looked piteously toward her husband.

"Our son," said the squire, making an effort to conquer the quavering in his voice, "our son is long dead."

"Nay, nay," said the little foreigner. "If you have thought him dead, have good cheer, dear sir and madame. He is alive; he is well, and strong and handsome. But one, two, three, four, five" (on the fingers) "days ago he stood by my side."

"It is some strange mistake, some wonderful coincidence!" said the mistress and master of Hurly Burly.

"Let us take her to the gallery," murmured the mother of this son who was thus dead and alive. "There is yet light to see the pictures. She will not know his portrait."

The bewildered wife and husband led their strange visitor away to a long gloomy room of the west side of the house, where the faint gleams from the darkening sky still lingered on the portraits of the Hurly family.

"Doubtless he is like this," said the squire, pointing to a fair-haired young man with a mild face, a brother of his own who had been lost at sea.

But Lisa shook her head and went slowly on tiptoe from one picture to another, peering into the canvas, and still turning away troubled. But at last a shriek of delight startled the shadowy chamber.

"Ah, here he is! see, here he is, the noble signor, the beautiful signor, not half so handsome as he looked five days ago when talking to poor little Lisa! Dear sir and madame, you are now content. Now take me to the organ, that I may commence to do his bidding at once."

The mistress of Hurly Burly clung fast by her husband's arm.

"How old are you girl?" she said faintly.

"Eighteen," said the visitor, impatiently, moving toward the door.

"And my son has been dead for twenty years!" said his mother, and swooned on her husband's breast.

"Order the carriage at once," said Mistress Hurly, recovering from her swoon; "I will take her to Margaret Calderwood. Margaret will tell her the story. Margaret will bring her to reason. No, not to-morrow, I cannot bear to-morrow, it is so far away. We must go to-night."

The little signora thought the old lady mad, but she put on her cloak again obediently, and took her seat beside Mistress Hurly, in the Hurly family coach. The moon that looked in at them through the pane as they lumbered along was not whiter than the aged face of the squire's wife, whose dim, faded eyes were fixed upon it in doubt and awe too great for tears or words. Lisa, too, from her corner, gloated upon the moon, her bright eyes shining with passionate dreams.

A carriage relled away from the Calderwood door as the Hurly coach drew up at the steps. Margaret Calderwood had just returned from a dinner-party, and at the open door a splendid figure was standing, a tall woman dressed in brown velvet, the diamonds on her bosom glistening in the moonlight that revealed her, pouring, as it did, over the house from eaves to basement. Mistress Hurly fell into her outstretched arms with a groan, and the strong woman carried her aged friend, like a baby, into the house. Little Lisa was overlooked, and sat down contentedly on the threshold to gloat awhile longer on the moon, and to thrum imaginary sonatas on the door-step.

There were tears and sobs in the dusk moonlit room into which Margaret Calderwood carried her friend. There was a long consultation, and then Margaret, having hushed away the grieving woman into some quiet corner, came forth to look for the little dark-faced stranger, who had arrived, so unwelcome, from beyond the seas, with such wild communication from the dead.

Up the grand staircase of handsome Calderwood the little woman followed the tall one into a large chamber where a lamp burned, showing Lisa, if she cared to see it, that this mansion of Calderwood was fitted with much greater luxury and richness than was that of Hurly Burly. The appointments of this room announced it the sanctum of a woman who depended for the interest of her life upon resources of intellect and taste. Lisa noticed nothing but a morsel of biscuit that was lying on a plate.

"May I have it?" said she, eagerly. "It is so long since I have eaten. I am hungry."

Margaret Calderwood gazed at her with a sorrowful, motherly look, and, parting the fringing hair on her forehead, kissed her. Lisa, staring at her in wonder, returned the caress with ardor. Margaret's large, fair shoulders, Madonna face, and yellow braided hair, excited a rapture within her. But when food was brought her she flew to it and ate.

"It is better than I have ever eaten at home!" she said, gratefully. And Margaret Calderwood murmured, "she is physically healthy, at least."

"And now, Lisa," said Margaret Calderwood, "come and tell me the whole history of the grand signor who sent you to England to play the organ."

Then Lisa crept in behind a chair, and her eyes began to burn and her fingers to thrum, and she repeated word for word her story as she had told it at Hurly Burly.

When she had finished, Margaret Calderwood began to pace up and down the floor, with a very troubled face. Lisa watched her, fascinated, and, when she bade her listen to a story which she would relate to her, folded her restless hands together meekly, and listened.

"Twenty years ago, Lisa, Mr. and Mrs. Hurly had a son. He was handsome, like that portrait you saw in the gallery, and he had brilliant talents. He was idolized by his father and mother, and all who knew him felt obliged to love him. I was then a happy girl of twenty. I was an orphan, and Mrs. Hurly, who had been my mother's friend, was like a mother to me. I, too, was petted and caressed by all my friends, and I was very wealthy; but I only valued admiration, riches—every good gift that fell to my share—just in proportion as they seemed of worth in the eyes of Lewis Hurly. I was his affianced wife, and I loved him well.

"All the fondness and pride that were lavished on him could not keep him from falling into evil ways, nor from becoming rapidly more and more abandoned to wickedness, till even those who loved him best despaired of seeing his reformation. I prayed him with tears, for my sake, if not for that of his grieving mother, to save himself before it was too late. But to my horror I found that my power was gone, my words did not even move him. he loved me no more. I tried to think that this was some fit of madness and would pass, and still clung to hope. At last his own mother forbade me to see him."

Here Margaret Calderwood paused, seemingly in bitter thought, but resumed:

"He and a party of his boon companions, named by themselves the 'Devil's Club,' were in the habit of practicing all kinds of unholy pranks in the country. They had midnight carousing on the tombstones in the village grave-yard; they carried away helpless old men and children, whom they tortured by making believe to bury them alive; they raised the dead and placed them sitting round the tombstones at a mock feast. On one occasion there was a very sad funeral from the village; the corpse was carried into the church, and prayers were read over the coffin, the chief mourner, the aged father of the dead man, standing weeping by. In the midst of this solemn scene the organ suddenly pealed forth a profane tune, and a number of voices shouted a drinking chorus. A groan of execration burst from the crowd, the clergyman turned pale and closed his book, and the old man, the father of the dead, climbed the altar steps, and, raising his arms above his head, uttered a terrible curse. He cursed Lewis Hurly to all eternity, he cursed the organ he played, that it might be dumb henceforth, except under the fingers that had now profaned it, which, he prayed, might be forced to labor on it till they stiffened in death. And the curse seemed to work, for the organ stood dumb in the church from that day, except when touched by Lewis Hurly.

"For a bravado he had the organ taken down and conveyed to his father's house, where he had it put up in the chamber where it now stands. It was also for a bravado that he played on it every day. But by-and-by, the amount of time which he spent at it daily began to increase rapidly. We wondered long at this whim, as we called it, and his poor mother thanked God that he had set his heart upon an occupation which would keep him out of harm's way. I was the first to suspect that it was not his own will that kept him hammering at the organ so many laborious hours while his boon companions tried vainly to draw him away. He used to lock himself up in the room with the organ, but one day I hid myself among the curtains, and saw him writhing on his seat, and heard him groaning as he strove to wrench his hands from the keys, to which they flew back like a needle to a magnet. It was soon plainly to be seen that he was an involuntary slave to the organ; but whether through a madness that had grown within himself, or by some supernatural doom, having its cause in the old man's curse, we did not dare to say. By-and-by there came a time when we were wakened out of our sleep at nights by the rolling of the organ. He wrought now night and day. Food and rest were denied him. His face got haggard, his beard grew long, his eyes started from their sockets. His body became wasted, and his cramped fingers like the claws of a bird. He groaned piteously as he stooped over his cruel toil. All save his mother and I were afraid to go near him. She, poor, tender woman, tried to put wine and food between his lips while the tortured fingers crawled over the keys, but he only gnashed his teeth at her with curses, and she retreated from him in terror, to pray. At last, one dreadful hour, we found him a ghastly corpse on the ground before the organ.

"From that hour the organ was dumb to the touch of all human fingers. Many, unwilling to believe the story, made persevering endeavors to draw a sound from it, but in vain. But when the darkened empty room was locked up and left, we heard as loud as ever the well-known sounds humming and rolling through the walls. Night and day the tones of the organ boomed on as before. It seemed that the doom of the wretched man was not yet fulfilled, although his tortured body had been worn out in the terrible struggle to accomplish it. Even his own mother was afraid to go near the room then. So the time went on, and the curse of this perpetual music was not removed from the house. Servants refused to stay about the place. Visitors shunned it. The squire and his wife left their home for years, and returned; left it, and returned again, to find their ears still tortured and their hearts wrung by the unceasing persecution of terrible sounds. At last, but a few months ago, a holy man was found, who locked himself up in the cursed chamber for many days, praying and wrestling with the demon. After he came forth and went away, the sounds ceased, and the organ was heard no more. Since then there has been peace in the house, and now, Lisa, your strange appearance and your strange story convince us that you are a victim of a ruse of the Evil One. Be warned in time, and place yourself under the protection of God, that you may be saved from the fearful influences that are at work upon you. Come——"

Margaret Calderwood turned to the corner where the stranger sat, as she had supposed, listening intently. Little Lisa was fast asleep, her hands spread before her as if she played an organ in her dreams.

Margaret took the soft brown face to her motherly breast, and kissed the swelling temples, too big with wonder and fancy.

"We will save you from a horrible fate!" she murmured, and carried the girl to bed.

In the morning Lisa was gone. Margaret Calderwood, coming early from her own chamber, went into the girl's room and found the bed empty.

"She is just such a wild thing," thought Margaret, "as would rush out at sunrise to hear the larks!" and she went forth to look for her in the meadows, behind the beech hedges, and in the home park. Mistress Hurly, from the breakfast-room window, saw Margaret Calderwood, large and fair in her white morning gown, coming down the garden path between the rose bushes, with her fresh draperies dabbled by the dew, and a look of trouble on her calm face. Her quest had been unsuccessful. The little foreigner had vanished.

A second search after breakfast proved also fruitless, and toward evening the two women drove back to Hurly Burly together. There all was panic and distress. The squire sat in his study with the doors shut, and his hands over his ears. The servants, with pale faces, were huddled together in whispering groups. The haunted organ was pealing through the house as of old.

Margaret Calderwood hastened to the fatal chamber, and there, sure enough, was Lisa, perched upon the high seat before the organ, beating the keys with her hands, her slight figure swaying, and the evening sun playing about her weird head. Sweet unearthly music she wrung from the groaning heart of the organ—wild melodies, mounting to rapturous heights and falling to mournful depths. She wandered from Mendelssohn to Mozart, and from Mozart to Beethoven. Margaret stood fascinated awhile by the ravishing beauty of the sounds she heard, but, rousing herself quickly, put her arms round the musician and forced her away from the chamber. Lisa returned next day, however, and was not so easily coaxed from her post again. Day after day she labored at the organ, growing paler and thinner and more weird-looking as the time went on.

"I work so hard," she said to Mrs. Hurly. "The signor, your son, is he pleased? Ask him to come and tell me himself if he is pleased."

Mistress Hurly got ill and took to her bed. The squire swore at the young foreign baggage, and roamed abroad. Margaret Calderwood was the only one who stood by to watch the fate of the little organist. The curse of the organ was upon Lisa; it spoke under the hand, and her hand was its slave.

At last she announced rapturously that she had had a visit from the brave signor, who had commended her industry, and urged her to work yet harder. After that she ceased to hold any communication with the living. Time after time Margaret Calderwood wrapped her arms about the frail thing, and carried her away by force, locking the door of the fatal chamber. But locking the chamber and burying the key were of no avail. The door stood open again, and Lisa was laboring on her perch.

One night, wakened from her sleep by the well-known humming and moaning of the organ, Margaret dressed hurriedly and hastened to the unholy room. Moonlight was pouring down the staircase and passages of Hurly Burly. It shone on the marble bust of the dead Lewis Hurly, that stood in the niche above his mother's sitting-room door. The organ-room was full of it when Margaret pushed open the door and entered—full of the pale green moonlight from the window, mingled with another light, a dull lurid glare which seemed to centre round a dark shadow like the figure of a man standing by the organ, and throwing out in fantastic relief the slight form of Lisa writhing, rather than swaying, back and forward, as if in agony. The sounds that came from the organ were broken and meaningless, as if the hands of the player lagged and stumbled on the keys. Between the intermittent chords low moaning cries broke from Lisa, and the dark figure bent toward her with menacing gestures. Trembling with the sickness of supernatural fear, yet strong of will, Margaret Calderwood crept forward within the radius of the lurid light, and was drawn into its influence. It grew and intensified upon her, it dazzled and blinded her at first, but presently, by a daring effort of will, she raised her eyes and beheld Lisa's face convulsed with torture in the burning glare, and bending over her the figure and the features of Lewis Hurly! Smitten with horror, Margaret did not even then lose her presence of mind. She wound her strong arms around the wretched girl and dragged her from her seat and out of the influence of the lurid light, which immediately paled away and vanished. She carried her to her own bed, where Lisa lay, a wasted wreck, raving about the cruelty of the pitiless signor who would not see that she was laboring her best. Her poor cramped hands kept beating the coverlet, as though she were still at her agonising task.

Magaret Calderwood bathed her burning temples, and placed fresh flowers upon her pillow. She opened the blinds and windows, and let in the sweet morning air and sunshine, and then looking up at the newly awakened sky with its fair promise of hope for the day, and down at the dewy fields, and far off at the dark green woods, with the purple mists still hovering about them, she prayed that a way might be shown her by which to put an end to this curse. She prayed for Lisa, and then, thinking that the girl rested somewhat, stole from the room. She thought that she had locked the door behind her.

She went down stairs with a pale, resolved face, and without consulting any one, sent to the village for a bricklayer. Afterward she sat by Mistress Hurly's bedside, and explained to her what was to be done. Presently she went to Lisa's room, and hearing no sound, thought the girl slept, and stole away. By-and-by she went down stairs, and found that the bricklayer had arrived and already begun his task of building up the organ-room door. He was a swift workman, and the chamber was soon sealed safely with stone and mortar.

Having seen this work finished, Margaret Calderwood went and listened again at Lisa's door; and still hearing no sound, she returned, and took her seat at Mrs. Hurly's bedside once more. It was toward evening that she at last entered her room to assure herself of the comfort of Lisa's sleep. But the bed and room were empty. Lisa had disappeared.

Then the search began, up stairs and down-stairs, in the garden, in the grounds, in the fields and meadows. No Lisa. Margaret Calderwood ordered the carriage and drove to Calderwood to see if the strange little will-o'-the-wisp might have made her way there; then to the village, and to many other places in the neighborhood which it was not possible she could have reached. She made inquiries everywhere, she pondered and puzzled over the matter. In the weak suffering state that the girl was in, how far could she have crawled?

After two days' search, Margaret returned to Hurly Burly. She was sad and tired, and he evening was chill. She sat over the fire wrapped in her shawl, when little Bess came to her, weeping behind her muslin apron.

"If you'd speak to Mistress Hurly about it, please, ma'am," she said. "I love her dearly, and it breaks my heart to go away, but the organ haven't done yet, ma'am, and I'm frightened out of my life, so I can't stay."

"Who has heard the organ, and when?" asked Margaret Calderwood, rising to her feet.

"Please, ma'm, I heard it the night you went away—the night after the door was built up."

"And not since?"

"No, ma'am," hesitatingly, "not since. Hist! hark, ma'am! Is not that like the sound of it now?"

"No," said Margaret Calderwood, "it is only the wind." But pale as death she flew down the stairs, and laid her ear to the yet damp mortar of the newly-built wall. All was silent. There was no sound but the monotonous sough of the wind in the trees outside. Then Margaret began to dash her soft shoulder against the strong wall, and to pick the mortar away with her white fingers, and to cry out for the bricklayers who had built up the door.

It was midnight, but the bricklayer left his bed in the village, and obeyed the summons to Hurly Burly. The pale woman stood by and watched him undo all his work of three days ago, and the servants gathered about in trembling groups, wondering what was to happen next.

What happened next was this: When an opening was made, the man entered the room with a light, Margaret Calderwood and others following. A heap of something dark was lying on the ground at the foot of the organ. Many groans arose in the fatal chamber. Here was little Lisa dead!

When Mistress Hurly was able to move, the squire and his wife went to live in France, where they remained till their death. Hurly Burly was shut up and deserted for many years. Lately it has passed into new hands. The organ has been taken down and banished, and the room is a bed chamber, more luxuriously furnished than any in the house. But no one sleeps in it twice.

Margaret Calderwood was carried to her grave the other day, a very aged woman.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Foreign Marriages—The Princess Dagmar.

From the London Times, Nov. 10.

"Four daughters were there born to RAYMOND BERENGER," says the old Italian poet, "and every one became a Queen." More fortunate than even the Provençal Count in the matrimonial ventures of his family, CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, secured for one of his Princesses a Princess of WALES, for the other a Czarewitch. Personal inclination apart, we do not know how much there may be to choose between the heir of the British Empire and the successor to the throne of all the Russias; but assuredly, since the days of fairy tales, greater ease by marriage was never thrust upon two ladies more admirably qualified to grace the proudest position, put brought up with more limited pretensions or more sober aspirations, than the two Danish Princesses. The very political calamities which, little more than two years ago, deprived the crown of Denmark of some of its lustre, set the rare gifts of the reigning family in distinct relief; and more, perhaps, of the happy privacy of that royal house was laid open to the world than usually occurs even with the most populous accessible Courts. King CHRISTIAN himself was hardly born in the purple, and even when the dynastic arrangements of his bluff predecessor invested him with the honors of heirship apparent, domestic circumstances, or, more probably, personal tastes induced him to keep his household on the footing of a strictly private establishment—a rule of life from which both himself and his family weaned themselves with visible reluctance even after their exaltation. Nothing was more simple, yet nothing more refined and charming, than the early home of the Princesses ALEXANDRA and DAGMAR; and but for the consciousness of the blood in their veins, and of the barriers with which that inalienable rank hedged them in, there was nothing in their dress or address, in their tastes, habits, or pursuits, to point to higher destinies in store for them than those to which any well-born maiden just above the middle rank could reasonably look forward. It was the ineffable blending of conscious dignity with unassuming gentleness which made the royal ladies of the Danish family so dear to the simple, yet high-born people among whom they moved. Even in the midst of the keenly felt distress and humiliation occasioned by the loss of Schleswig-Holstein, when, with the natural instinct of men hard tried by adversity, the Danes were disposed to lay upon their King the blame of his ill-fortune, the sight of the tall, graceful and elegant figure and fair countenance of the Princess DAGMAR as she walked on the lawn at Bernscorf, or under the great beech trees of the Dyrhave, or waited on the platform of the railway station at Fredericksborg, in the midst of Copenhagen pleasure-seekers, the ease and affability with which she bestowed smiles and words, and her gracious sympathy with the respectful yet delighted multitude, had no little influence in disarming unjust prepossessions, and winning back wavering loyalty. It was to this family that the pride and hope of two of the greatest States of the earth came each for his bride. ALEXANDRA was wooed and won. For DAGMAR there was a gleam of sunshine, then a night of anguish and gloom; but Russia had set her seal upon her, and would claim her against all fate.

The ingenuous question addressed by the young Dauphin to his tutor as to the liability of crowned heads to the common lot of mortality applies here in a less melancholy sense. "Do Princes marry, and are Princesses given in marriage?" Truly they do and are, though not in the way of other mortals. "Empire," said the sage, "is nothing but solitude." In all his vast Empire, out of the daughters of seventy millions of subjects, the all-powerful Czar could not single out a wife for his son, and, much less, his son choose a wife for himself. "Know, Madam," said the Emperor NICHOLAS to an English lady who inquired after the name of a "distinguished" nobleman passing before them in the reception-room, "know that there is no man distinguished in Russia except the one whom I notice, and he only so long as I notice him." But even all the distinction the Czar's notice may confer could not qualify the loftiest Boyard's daughter to ascend the throne of CATHERINE II. The young Cæsarewitch must seek his bride among the great German families whom BISMARCK has lately so terribly blighted and laid waste. Failing these or Wurtemberg, or any other German court, the Czarina must issue out of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. The way of Crown Princes are not the ways of other bridegrooms. High-born maidens must not insist upon being wedded in their native parish church. It must matter little to them whether they play mountain or Mahomet. Their lord's country must be their country; their lord's God must be their God. A royal bridal in Russia begins with baptism and catechism; long-bearded priests are Hymen's harbingers. The siege to the heart is laid through the soul, and the bride-elect is congratulated as a proselyte on the "earnestness and spontaneousness of her conversion," on her "utter abstraction from worldly motives," and the depth of her "absorption in God." A new being, indeed, comes out of those waters of life. Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, is no more. Long live MARIA FEODOROWNA, the Cæsarewitch's consort! Alas, for the sweet name! DAGMAR—the name invested with all that is tender and sad in northern romance; appealing to the heart with its legend of passion and sorrow, of lifelong rapture and fierce devotion.

Great is the event of the marriage may be for Russia and the world, we envy the living faith of those who still at this present day can attach political importance to even an Imperial matrimonial alliance. Kings and Crown Princes must marry, like other men, for the succession to an Empire of two continents can only be insured by the same means as transmit the smallest farm or tenement from father to son in humble life. Russia needed a bride from Denmark. The bride has passed from Copenhagen to St. Petersburgh, and there all the obligation on either side begins and ends. Denmark went through her most cruel political vicissitudes little more than a twelvemonth after the Princess ALEXANDRA made her entrance into London, thrilling every heart with enthusiasm. Denmark succumbed at Duppel and Alsen only three months after the same Princess had fulfilled the heart's wishes of every true Briton by securing the succession to the throne. Denmark had to stoop to a humiliating peace at the very time in which the first hint was thrown out to her of a Russian Imperial alliance. A King or a Crown Prince marries a Princess now-a-days, not a country. Nations are jealous mistresses, and royalty can pay no divided alliance. Russia takes nothing from Denmark but the Danish bride; she gives nothing, owes nothing in return. CHARLES ALBERT, of Sardinia, and his son, VICTOR EMMANUEL, were both united to Austrian Archduchesses, and WILLIAM of Prussia was connected with half the reigning families of Germany. What of it? The destinies of Piedmont and of Prussia must be fulfilled, whatever may become of Royal agnates and cognates. The first NAPOLEON lived to see the folly of having built his faith on an Imperial alliance; the third NAPOLEON must be grateful for the narrow escape he had of a similar fortune. We certainly attach no belief to the rumor of a projected partition of the Scandinavian kingdoms between Russia and Prussia; but were such a scheme at any time to come to maturity, it would be almost high treason for a Russian Crown Princess or even Empress to plead for her father or her country. It is the rule of royal marriage—somewhat hard, perhaps, though the only plausible and safe rule. But, it devoid of all political results for Denmark, the Imperial marriage may not be without momentous consequences on the destinies of Russia herself. Whatever may be the bent that the Cæsarewitch's mind and heart receive from nature, a young prince of one-and-twenty can hardly be inaccessible to the gentle influence of the pure-minded and lovely being destined to fill up so large a part of his existence. Those who have been admitted into the domestic circle of Danish royalty know the full value of the boon that Providence has vouchsafed to Holy Russia. We only hope the Princess may find in Russia as much happiness as her sweet presence seems intended to bring with it.

French Literary Exiles.

From the Spectator.

Never was the repression of the Press more stern than in this, the fourteenth year of the Empire, never the exclusion of hostile writers and hostile books so complete and perfect. Half the literary ability of France is displayed beyond the frontiers, every writer suspected of hostility to the Empire is either in exile or under surveillance, while every book opposed to Bonapartism even in its historical aspect is rigidly proscribed. The greatest of living French poets, VICTOR HUGO; one of the greatest of her historians, LOUIS BLANC; the most original of her military writers, CHARRAS, live, or have lived, and written in exile. From Guernsey, London and Spain come the voices which will meet with the most sonorous and lasting echo, the books which will live longest of all those which have been published since 1851 in the French language. LOUIS BLANC's *History of the Revolution* could, indeed, not be prohibited. VICTOR HUGO's *Travailleurs de la Mer*, *Misérables*, and *Contemplations* may be circulated in Paris. But the highest efforts of the artist, the most poetical because they were inspired by real feeling and genuine hatred, his *Châtiments* and his *Napoléon le Petit*, are forbidden fruit to his countrymen though most of them contrived to nibble a bit in some way or other. The grand, and for a French soldier, almost unique production of Col. CHARRAS are stopped at the frontier. NAPOLEON III. being horrified by the mere thought that Frenchmen might be brought to look upon NAPOLEON I. as the true cause of the disasters which overwhelmed their country from 1812 to 1815. Nay, so savage and blind is this aversion, that only a few weeks ago M. KERCHEN's *Extraits Militaires de la Princesse* were sent from the Custom-house to the Belgian and English publishers, because that special work contains a biography of Col. CHARRAS, and exalts the Republican Generals in some degree above the founder of the "fourth dynasty," as M. PERSIGNY delights in naming General BONAPARTE. Yet every book worth reading is somehow smuggled in. When M. BARINE paid his visit to the English bar, the only somebody there who knew one member of the Corps Législatif who had not perused the translationed of Mr. KINGLAKE's *Invasion of the Crimea*, and truly no Frenchman ever wrote anything more damaging to imperialism than the famous fourteenth chapter of that book. We have still a long list to add of French writers who live out of France. M. ALPHONSE ESQUIROS composes near London his remarkable studies of the working English life. EDGAR QUINET studies, in the shadow of Chillon Castle, the causes and spirit of revolutions. MARC DUFRAISSE likewise sends from Switzerland his stirring pamphlet on the old fierce Huguenot D'AUBIGNE. BANGEL prints in Brussels his interesting *Harrangues de l'Exil*, the thoughtful lecures on French literature which he delivers to crowded audiences at Antwerp, and his delightful *Etudes sur les Réformateurs* were likewise written and printed abroad, before his return to his native country. FELIX PYAT's witty and pointed political letters are dated from London, as well as his latest drama, which could be brought on the stage in Brussels, French censors having forbidden it in Paris, just as they did RACHEL's reading, accidentally, of *L'Homme*, by GUSTAVE FLOURENS, *L'Humanité*, by DR. BODICHON, MICHELET'S *Sorcière*, BENJAMIN LABROQUE'S *Examen Critique des Doctrines de la Religion Chrétienne*, nay, even *Le Livre des Connoissances Utiles*, by the once well-known sergeant and representative of the people, BOICHOT. All these books have seen the light of day in Belgium. The enterprising publisher LACROIX has a whole page of his catalogue filled with the names of works openly announced as "prohibited in France." Among them are to be found the *Manuel* and the *Religieuse*, the dramatic and deepest attempts of opposition, PROUDHON'S condemned delineations of the Gospels, EUGENE SUE'S complete edition of the *Mystères du Peuple*. Even PASCAL DUPRAT'S rambling review, *Le Libre hecercur*, could not pass the Belgian frontier. Everybody knows that the works written by the Duc d'Aumale, even when they are merely historical, are eagerly suppressed, his *History of the Condé* was literally and illegally confiscated when it was already printed. MICHEL LEVY published, without name, the Prince's military essays on the *Zouaves*, the *Chasseurs-a-pied*, and the Gallic town *Alesia*. It is almost a wonder that the Duke's Secretary, M. AUGUSTE LAUGEL, is allowed to bring out in France his remarkable works on America, and many scientific and philosophical matters. We might lengthen the list indefinitely, but to little purpose, for it we gave it in full there would still remain a longer list behind, the list of the great thoughts and great works lost to mankind, because under the Empire their publication was impossible. The under or worst half of the literature of France is short, as compared with the list of those silenced, or sickened, or bought over. It may be that the Emperor cannot help himself; we are not arguing that point now, but we say it is folly to expect new concessions to freedom, any reaxation in the reins, while the war against literature is maintained with such determined rage.

The Tees Hermit—A Singular Story.

From the Newcastle Chronicle.

This strange personage, who has for some time past been living in a wild state on the banks of the river Tees, has disappeared under circumstances which contribute another link to the chain of his romantic history. This singular individual styled himself "JOHN MARLEY, the nursed heir to the Kirkleatham estates;" but his real name is supposed to be JOHN WILLS, and he is a native of Sunderland, where he has a wife and daughter in a respectable position in life. About eight months ago, he took up his quarters on the sand-banks of Seaton Snook, at the mouth of the Tees, his habitation being composed of the body of a cart fastened on the centre of a large boat. After he had established himself at this place, and the peculiarity of his living, extraordinary as it is, attracted a number of observers, he, for some months of the congregation, he was persuaded to cast off his eccentric attire, and substitute more modern garments, which were supplied to him. The change of dress made a most wonderful difference in the appearance of the recluse, and notwithstanding his shaggy locks and uncultivated hirsute appendages, he had a very gentlemanly mien. Among the many visitors who honored him with their society in his lonely retreat, was one who wore "widow's weeds," the only motive which at first prompted her being that of mere curiosity. Her mission, however, was more fruitful than she anticipated, for the hermit soon became enamored of his lady visitor; and, by a strange coincidence the feeling was reciprocated. The object of the hermit's admiration had been many years a widow, and, for the past few months, had taken up her residence in West Hartlepool. The potent influences of the newly-inspired love caused MARLEY to violate the vow he had made to lead the life of a recluse; and he sallied forth from his retreat into the midst of the busy scenes of West Hartlepool. The last visit of the ex-hermit to West Hartlepool was about a week ago, and since that time nothing more has been seen or heard of him. His hermitage has been stripped of all that was worth removing. His voluminous documents and formidable looking "deeds," which he alleged would substantiate his title to the Kirkleatham estates, have all been taken away. Several rumors are afloat respecting his sudden disappearance. Some persons suspect that the hermit has "eloped" with the "charming widow," while others put a more melancholy construction upon his abrupt departure, and fear that while gathering his daily food in the bed of the Tees, the treacherous tide has surrounded him, and, being unable to escape, his romantic career has been brought to a sad and untimely close.

The Paris Exhibition Palace.

From Galignani, Nov. 8.

The works in the Champ-de-Mars are now sufficiently advanced to permit an idea being formed of the general aspect. The building, which is almost terminated, rises in the midst of the surrounding park like a gigantic colosseum. Its ground plan has the form of a large oblong figure, 110

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPES.

Its Origin, Rise and Gradual Decline.

NO. I.

Events are fast culminating, and a grand catastrophe is near at hand. What has stood firm for over a thousand years, bending not to the fiercest storms that shook the world, is crumbling to pieces by the quiet attrition of advancing ideas. May a shower pour never so heavily upon a rock it will not crush it, but drop after drop, silently falling upon the same spot, will at length pierce it through. And so with the temporal power of the Popes. Emperors and Kings, the mightiest of their age, have again and again marshalled their armies to break it, and all to no purpose. The levelled lance broke into splinters before the breath of an old man, clothed with spiritual armor, as against which no human power could avail. But time flies and works many changes, and the word that once disposed of kingdoms and whole continents, that made mankind tremble, falls now unheeded upon the ears of men, and is almost powerless for good or for evil in temporal matters. And soon, very soon, we may hear that the Pontiffs of the Roman Church will have their court in Rome no longer, that the States of the Church, decimated and narrowed down as they have been of late, will have become integral parts of the Kingdom of Italy, and that the seat of the head of the Catholic faith will have retreated before the tide of Italian unification. Present circumstances point to this event as rapidly approaching, and we consider this a proper opportunity, at the threshold of one of the most important epochs in history, to give a brief historical sketch of the origin, rise and gradual decline of the temporal power of the Roman Pontiffs.

Though Catholic Church history traces the origin of the Papacy back to the Apostle St. PETER, and gives the names of the Popes from his time to the present in uninterrupted succession, yet secular history does not agree with it. It is undoubtedly true, that the greatest, most talented and energetic of the Apostles, ST. PETER and ST. PAUL were at Rome, the capital of the great empire of the world, and there worked for the propagation of the Christian faith and suffered martyrdom for their zealous labors. But during the main part of the first three centuries of the Christian era the organization of the church was such that each community was more or less independent, and none exercised any superior authority over the other. In fact, the system of church government then prevailing was exceedingly democratic. Each congregation elected from their midst a number of men called *Presbyters* or elder, for the direction of their common affairs; those elders again had a presiding officer, called *Episcopus* or Bishop. At first these Bishops of the many congregations throughout the then known world were equal in authority, and a difference in rank was only gradually introduced, and a system of hierarchy began to develop itself. The Bishops of provincial towns were subordinated to the metropolitan Bishops, and among these the Bishops of the chief capitals of the empire again took prominence. These highest and most prominent of all congregations were called "Apostolic Churches". These were: Rome, in the West, Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, Ephesus and Corinth in the East. The Bishops of these cities were considered the highest dignitaries of the church. But as Rome was the centre of the political government of almost the whole world, the Bishops residing there soon took advantage of it, and especially when, after the abdication of DIOCLETIAN (305 A. D.). Emperor GALEVIUS issued a decree of tolerance throughout the vast empire toward the new religion.

The learned Jewish Rabbi BEN AKIBA is reported to have said that everything has already occurred before. And viewing the development of the ascendency of the Roman Bishops in the view of secular history, this declaration is virtually true. Just as now, in our own time, sects and creeds and other organizations of men are flattered and favored by politicians seeking power, so it was then with the politicians of Rome on one side and the Christians on the other. The whole country was sorely distracted among parties and partisans of rival Emperors, and upon the death of GALEVIUS (311 A. D.) there were no less than four Emperors claiming power: MAXIMIN, LICIVIUS, MAXENTIUS and CONSTANTIN, the latter afterwards known as CONSTANTIN the Great, and the first Christian Emperor. The Christians, at that time, were already very numerous, and each of the contending applicants to power strove to make them his friends and adherents by conciliating them and promising tolerance and a free exercise of their religion. MAXENTIUS, in possession of the city of Rome, did all this; but his promises were not in unison with his acts, and when CONSTANTIN appeared before Rome with a large army (312 A. D.) the Christians in the army of MAXENTIUS deserted him, he was defeated and lost his life in the flight. The chief cause was undoubtedly that CONSTANTIN, upon the advice of his wife FAUST, her mother EUTROPIA, and his own mother, HELENA, who had secretly been converted to Christianity, had made the cross inscribed with the Saviour's name the chief banner of his army, and, of course, no Christian could fight against it. Hence the legend of the church, that on the eve of the battle a fiery cross had appeared in the heavens in full view of CONSTANTIN's army, with the words, *In hoc signo vinces*.

After his victory, CONSTANTIN openly professed adhesion to the new faith, and from this time forward the Bishops of Rome claimed and were conceded to possess superior power over all the others. Being near the political government of the State, exercising, through their religious authority, increasing influence over the Emperors, they very soon made this influence felt also in temporal matters, and the political capital of the Empire became its religious centre also. This was especially evident at the time of the troubles in Africa, between two Bishops—CÆCILIANUS and DONATUS. CONSTANTIN, having previously made the Christian faith the official religion of the State, took cognizance of it as the Emperor, and appointed the Bishop of Rome as arbiter between the contestants. As this failed of success, he called a Council of all the Bishops of Italy to decide the contest, and in this Council the Bishop of Rome was ordered to preside as the highest in the Church. Thus distinguished by the Emperor, the Church, or rather the other Bishops and the Clergy and laity had but to recognize the fact and acquiesce. It was under this Emperor that the Clergy began to exercise jurisdiction even in temporal matters, in consequence of an Imperial decree that the decision of the Bishops was final, without appeal. They were also freed from all the burdens the State imposed upon the people, besides receiving large donations in land and other property, to render them independent. The Catholic Church history dates the temporal power of the Popes of Rome back to the days of CONSTANTIN, who is said to have granted to the Bishops of Rome almost regal powers. But CUSANUS, an eminent Catholic Prelate of the fifteenth century, and for a time President of the celebrated Church Council of Basle, (1431-1449,) denied it as a fable. But so much may be assumed as true, that since the first Christian Emperor CONSTANTIN claimed the title of *Pontifex Maximus*, the Bishops of Rome, after the fall of the Empire, took the same distinguishing title. Thus we see how, from purely political considerations and the peculiar situation of the Roman Empire, the Christian religion became the Roman Church; and the Bishop of Rome, from his intimate relations with the Emperor, the chief dignitary of the Church.

The power and influence of the Bishops of Rome was increased in the following centuries, by their sending missionaries into Germany, France and England, where they appointed Bishops, and exercised through these subordinates supreme spiritual jurisdiction, and began to interfere also in temporal matters by their influence of princes and kings. To distinguish their office from that of the other prelates, and to denote their higher authority, they dropped the name of Bishop, and called themselves Papa, or Pope, the successors of ST. PETER, and the visible representatives of the founder of the faith. Their political power was, however, rapidly increased by an event which seemed at first calculated utterly to destroy it. This was the invasion of Italy by the Longobards under LUITPRAUD. But the cunning Pope ZACHARIAS (742 A. D.) succeeded in persuading LUITPRAUD to make a peace on favorable terms to the Church. LUITPRAUD having died, the Duke of Finli, ASTOLPHUS, again threatened Rome and Italy, (749 A. D.,) and the Pope called King PIPIN of France to his aid. He had already interfered in royal succession in France against the Merowingians and in favor of the Carolingians—that is, the descendants of CHARLES MARTELL, and had favored the accession of PIPIN. To show how much the power of the Popes had increased, we may refer to the fact that PIPIN, before he assumed regal honors, humbly petitioned the Pope for his opinion and advice. After ASTOLPHUS had captured Ravenna (753 A. D.) he sent one threatening letter after another to the Pope, then STEPHEN II., and at last advanced upon Rome. Until this time the Popes exercised no temporal authority over the city or its inhabitants; it was still an imperial city under the government of the West Roman Empire. But this threatened attack of ASTOLPHUS was destined to change matters, and from this and the year 755 dates the temporal power of the Popes over Roman territory. The city of Rome was unsuccessfully besieged for three months, when King PIPIN came to its succor by invading Northern Italy, defeating the troops of the Longobards sent against him, and besieged their capitol city, Pavia. ASTOLPHUS at once raised the siege of Rome and asked for peace. He obtained it, but by it he had to cede a number of cities in Central Italy, which PIPIN at once transferred to the Pope. The territory thus ceded consisted of the greater part of the exarchate of Ravenna, called the Pentapolis, and seventeen other towns, chiefly on the Adriatic. This was the beginning of Popes being also sovereign temporal princes. From this time forth (A. D. 755) there was no political act of the slightest importance done anywhere in the Christian world, where the Popes did not either take the initiative or were the directing power. Everywhere throughout Europe Roman missionaries were busy converting the pagan tribes to the true faith. Bishoprics and other religious establishments were erected, and richly endowed by the converted princes with large tracts of land, many privileges, and in every instance the Bishop and the clergy, as the spiritual advisers of the people and their rulers, were also their political tutors under the leadership of the Supreme Pontiff.

We cannot, in the limited space of a newspaper article, be expected to follow in detail the rise of the temporal power of the Papacy. That would require a whole history of the Popes, and we could fill volumes upon the subject. We have thus far been rather minute, in order to give the reader who has not made this matter a subject of special study a clear understanding of the origin of the Papacy and of its first acquisition of temporal power. In tracing further its rise and subsequent decline, we shall confine ourselves to those eventful epochs, each of which has marked an era in history, omitting minor occurrences which did materially change the progressive course of mankind.

Such an epoch was the reign of CHARLEMAGNE, son of PIPIN (768-814.) At that time the Popes were elected by the priests at Rome, in conjunction with the Patricians and the people. There was trouble at almost every election, and sometimes bloody outbreaks, and the nearest neighbors, the Longobard Kings, were often called by one or the other party to restore order. Just about the time of the accession of CHARLEMAGNE, one party had elected CONSTANTIN as Pope, whom the Patricians drove away from Rome, and elected another, who called the Longobards to his aid, but was again driven away with the aid of the Franks, and at last STEPHEN III. became Pope. But the Longobards had been brutally treated, and in retaliation, their King, DESIDERIUS, confiscated the church property in his dominions. CHARLEMAGNE had been married to DESIDERATA, the daughter of this Longobard King, but getting tired of her, applied to the Pope for a divorce. This was very opportune to STEPHEN III., and he at once granted it, though against the dogma of the Church, in order to detach CHARLEMAGNE from his alliance with the Longobard King. The immense stride in temporal power which the Pontificate made during the time of CHARLEMAGNE was mainly due to this easy compliance by STEPHEN, whose successor, HADRIAN I., (since 772) entered into still more intimate relations with the ruler of Western Europe, by refusing the request of King DESIDERIUS to anoint the nephews of CHARLEMAGNE as successors of his brother KARLMANN, whose Kingdom he had conquered. Upon the call of HADRIAN for help, CHARLEMAGNE marched into Italy, (772,) and captured the capital of the Longobards in the following year, proclaimed himself King of the Longobards, and carried DESIDERIUS and his family, except one son, who fled, captive to France, where he imprisoned them in a convent. Eight years later (780) CHARLEMAGNE himself appeared at Rome to do homage to the POPE, and HADRIAN anointed his two sons, PIPIN and LOUIS, the first as King of the Longobards, the second as King of Aquitania; and at the request of the Pope, the great warrior and most powerful monarch of his age, even made friends with the Duke THASSILO, of Bavaria. So much had the influence and power of the Papacy already risen in purely temporal matters. In 796 CHARLEMAGNE was, after a seven years' struggle, at last successful against the Avari, a nomadian people of Central Asia, who had followed the Huns in the occupation of Eastern Europe, the present Empire of Austria, and half of the immense treasure captured he presented to the Pope, while a very large portion of the rest was given to churches, convents and other religious institutions. CHARLEMAGNE having, as the champion of the Catholic Church, carried the Cross victoriously almost over the whole of Europe, HADRIAN's successor, LEO III., concluded to confer new honors upon him. But a personal consideration was also among the moving causes. The old squabbles, of which we spoke above, broke out again upon LEO's election to the Pontificate, and went to such an extent that the Pope was personally maltreated. For four years the strife continued at Rome, when CHARLEMAGNE concluded to make an end of it, and went to Rome in person. Arrived at Rome, (800,) CHARLEMAGNE held public court, to give the Pope an opportunity to defend himself against his accusers. But none appeared, and the matter ended. In acknowledgment of this service, while on Christmas Day, CHARLEMAGNE was kneeling before the altar in the church, Pope LEO suddenly turned, adorned him with the insignia of imperialism, and proclaimed him Roman Emperor. This was the first time that a Pope assumed the power, in the name of Deity, to confer regal or imperial honors and power. CHARLEMAGNE, after his destruction of the Longobard Kingdom, had increased the territory over which the Pope exercised exclusive jurisdiction by large and extensive gifts of land.

He secured to the Pope's temporal dominion the whole of the exarchate of Ravenna, the provinces of Parma, Mantua, Venice and Istua, the island of Corsica, and the duchies of Spoleta and Benevento.

Great were the events connected with the increasing temporal power of the papacy during the reign of HENRY III. (1039-1056) and HENRY IV., (1056-1106,) Emperors of Germany. Pope HILDEBRAND, named in church history GREGOR VII., (who was elected Pope in 1073,) undoubtedly one of the greatest men that ever occupied the pontifical chair, stoutly maintained the principle that the church was instituted by God as the protector against the abuse of temporal power by princes, and that to enforce this sacred obligation, the Church must not only be wholly independent, but powerful enough to enforce its behests. And, as our narrative will show, he fully succeeded, though not till after a fierce and prolonged struggle, which convulsed nearly the whole of Europe, and ended with the complete humiliation of HENRY IV. before papal authority.

HENRY III., Emperor of what was called the Holy German Roman Empire, appointed to the Papacy a German prelate, Count BRUNO, (1048,) who, upon his accession, assumed the name of LEO IX. Two ecclesiastics, who had followed Pope GREGOR VI. into exile to Germany, DAMIANI, an Italian, and HILDEBRAND, a German, two of the most clear-sighted and farseeing men of the whole Church, accompanied him to Rome, and, at their advice, he had himself elected by Romans, not recognizing the right of the Emperor to appoint a Pope. At their advice, also, the first steps were taken by him toward introducing celibacy among the clergy, though at first this was confined to the higher orders and prelates only. This step was an important one toward increasing the power of the Pope over temporal subjects, for it separated the clergy from all considerations of family or kindred, and made them obedient "soldiers of the faith." Now only the Church really became what it had before that been only named, "*Ecclesia militans.*" The States of the Church, already of considerable extent, were attacked by the Normans. LEO went to Germany not less than three times to ask HENRY for aid, but failed. At last he fitted out an army himself, attacked the Normans, was defeated and taken prisoner. Soon after his release he died (1054). The Romans being severely threatened by the Normans, HENRY III. at last went to Italy to save the city. He took with him GEBHARDT, Bishop of Eichstadt, whom he had elected Pope as VICTOR II. HENRY died two years later, and VICTOR, being in Germany at the time, acted as administrator of the Empire, and saved it from dismemberment by his wise diplomacy and wise concessions. He died 1057. Nothing can be said of his successor, STEPHEN IX., whose death is recorded in 1058.

JAPAN.

Reception of Gen. Van Valkenburg, United States Minister to Japan, and Mr. Portman, Secretary of Legation.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

BAY OF YEDDO, Japan, FRIDAY, Aug. 31, 1866.

This morning His Excellency Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, accredited Minister to Japan, with Mr. PORTMAN, Secretary of Legation, and other members of his staff, also accompanied by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and family, guests of Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, came aboard the *Hartford*, for passage to Yeddo, it being the day selected for the Minister's first visit to the capital of Japan.

The escort of honor, detailed by Admiral H. H. BELL, to escort the honorable Minister to his residence, were composed of a skeleton battalion of the United States Marine Corps, commanded by Capt. JAMES FORNEY. The troops were drawn up in line on the beach opposite the place where the Minister landed. On his appearance he was received with all the honors due to his rank. Standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, drums beating and trumpets sounding.

The procession then formed in the following order:

Ten Yacanins on foot.
Music.
A company of United States marines.
Mrs. Burlingame, daughter and maid, in norimans (sedan chairs.)
Gen. Vanvalkenburgh and Hon. Anson Burlingame.
Mr. Portman, Secretary of Legation, and Col. Ramsay, Private Secretary.
Mr. Burlingame, Secretary, and son to Hon. Anson Burlingame, and Master Burlingame (a second son.)
Mr. Fowler and other members of Gen. Vanvalkenburg's staff.
A second company of marines brought up to the rear of the procession.

Fifteen mounted Yacanins kept the people back by riding up and down both sides of the escort.

The shrill notes of the fife, and the rattle-te-bang of the drums in a very short time drew around us on all sides an immense crowd of Japanese. They looked at us with great curiosity. I could see very plainly that the people were well enough disposed toward us, and if it was not for the dread of the feudatory chiefs, would very soon knock down that absurd system, (so ridiculous in the nineteenth century,) of Europeans being always obliged to have a guard of Yacanins and spies following them wherever they go. On arriving at the entrance of the legation's quarters, the marines wheeled into line and again presented arms, drums rolling. The Minister and party acknowledging the salute, passed under the gateway into the residence of the embassy.

On Tuesday last Admiral BELL and staff, together with a number of officers from the *Wachusett* and *Wyoming*, who had been detailed to accompany him, paid an official visit to the "Gorogio," or Council of State, at Yeddo. A party left the *Hartford* at six o'clock, A. M., and pulled into the landing-place, from whence they were escorted by a guard of Yacanins, or Government soldiers, to the American Legation, distant about a mile and a half. Gen. VANVALKENBURG, our accredited minister to Japan, occupied with his suite a building on the site originally selected by the late TOWNSEND HARRIS, our first envoy to this country after the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Japan. It is situated within the inclosure of one of their temples, and was erected by A. L. C. PORTMAN, Esq., late United States Charge d'Affaires, and at present Secretary of Legation, the original house having been destroyed by fire. The grounds had been chosen more with regard to the retired habits of Mr. HARRIS than in view of the increasing importance of our relations with the Japanese. The building is one-story, of wood, with a narrow verandah surrounding it, with airy and commodious apartments, and furnished throughout in modern style.

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China from the United States, and Col. FISHER, American Consul at Yokohama, are at present the guests of Gen. VANVALKENBURG. We left the legation at 8 o'clock A. M., in the following order, (I noted and counted the Yacanins; the American ensign, borne by Yacanins; Gen. VANVALKENBURG, attended by Mr. BURLINGAME and Col. FISHER, in an open carriage; Mr. PORTMAN, Secretary of Legation, and Col. RUMSEY, Private Secretary, and members of the General's staff, in "norimans" (sedan chairs;) Rear Admiral H. H. BELL and staff, with officers of the *Wachusett* and *Wyoming*, in "norimans;" guard of Yacanins on foot.

The distance from the Legation to the Palace of the Gorogio is about five miles, the route extending through the heart of the city. The people everywhere evidencing great interest and no little curiosity along the line, but in no instance manifesting any hostility or discontent. We passed the residences of many of the wealthiest and most influential daimios, extensive in their proportions and commodious, built surrounded by moats of running water, with large parks handsomely laid out and ornamented with forest trees of luxurious growth, the whole surrounded by neatly-trimmed and well-kept hedge-rows.

We reached the official palace at about 11 o'clock A. M., and were conducted into a saloon filled with retainers. Passing through long, richly-matted corridors, we were shown into a vast hall, and were respectively presented to our distinguished friends by Gen. VANVALKENBURGH. There was but one member of the "Gorogio" present, the others being prevented from taking part by sickness, but there were several members of the "Second Council" in attendance, including one or two of the Ministers of State and of Foreign Affairs.

After we had taken our seats before a long table, on which were pipes and tobacco, the conference commenced. After an interchange of friendly sentiments between the Gorogio and our Minister, during which tea was served, servants appeared, and in succession placed before each party of us fish and vegetables (including the lotus-root,) sweetmeats, &c. Having spent an hour at table we resumed our "norimans," and arrived at the Legation about 2 o'clock P. M., where a sumptuous "tiffin" or second breakfast was offered us, to which all did ample justice.

After having enjoyed the hospitality of our host and visiting the adjacent temple and ground, we reached the ship at sundown, after a most agreeable day.

The harbor of Yeddo is admirably calculated for security against invasion, the water being so shoal that vessels drawing from fourteen to ten feet of water are obliged to anchor from 3½ to 4 miles from the city. A cordon of forts, admirably built and firmly placed on granite foundations embedded in the sand, would prove no obstacle to any such attempt. They are not garrisoned at present, but large bodies of troops could be readily thrown in from the city if needed.

THE CASE OF DR. PRESTLEY.

Report of the Meeting of Presbytery—Mrs. Prestley's Petition for Divorce.

The address of Dr. PRESTLEY, of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., to his congregation at the conclusion of the morning services on Sunday, Nov. 18, was reported by telegraph. The services were conducted by Rev. S. B. REED, Pastor of the Fifth Church and Moderator of the Presbytery. Dr. PRESTLEY was present during the services, and occupied a seat to the left of the pulpit.

It being generally understood that the action of the Presbytery would be read to the congregation upon the conclusion of the afternoon services, the church was filled with people long before the commencement of the services. Rev. Mr. REED again officiated, and preached from the text: "But by the grace of God I am what I am." Shortly after the congregation had assembled, Dr. PRESTLEY made his appearance in front of the pulpit, and taking a chair, placed it before the front seat in the middle aisle, which was occupied by his father and daughter. When the sermon had been concluded, and before the congregation had been dismissed, Mr. REED produced a paper and read the action of the Presbytery, which he prefaced by a few remarks regretting the causes which gave rise to the investigation, and expressing a wish that the congregation would not take any hasty action in the premises.

During the remarks of Mr. REED, Dr. PRESTLEY held his handkerchief to his eyes, and when the sentence was read excommunicating him from the Church until further action of Presbytery was taken, sobbed audibly. The benediction was then pronounced, and Mr. REED, descending from the pulpit, placed the paper which he had just read in the Doctor's hands. The congregation slowly left the church, only one or two persons stepping forward to bid adieu to their late pastor. The action of the Presbytery was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Monongahela Presbytery to make a statement of the case of Dr. JAMES PRESTLEY, lately tried in said Presbytery, would present the following:

At a meeting of Presbytery held at Union, Sept. 18, 1866, Dr. PRESTLEY stated that certain rumors touching his character as a Christian and a minister were in circulation in the community, and asked Presbytery to investigate said rumors.

In compliance with his request, a Committee was appointed, which, at a meeting of Presbytery held in Lawrenceville Oct. 2, reported that the rumors were of such a character that they should receive a thorough and impartial investigation.

In accordance with the report of this Committee, a Committee was raised to prepare a libel against Dr. PRESTLEY. At a meeting of Presbytery held in the First Church, Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, said Committee reported a libel.

The investigation of the libel began at a meeting of Presbytery held in the Fifth Church, Pittsburgh, Oct. 29. Presbytery continued in session eleven days, and the charges contained in the libel were patiently investigated. About thirty-two witnesses were examined.

The libel contained three charges. The first was, "Unkind, cruel and violent treatment of his family." The second was the use "of vulgar and profane language." The third was, "Unfaithfulness to his marriage vow."

The first and third of these charges were *unanimously* sustained. The second charge was also sustained, but not unanimously, so far as "*profane* language" is concerned. Under these charges were fourteen specifications, which were all sustained, nine of them unanimously.

Presbytery, however, were careful to say "that by the language of the third charge they did not find Dr. PRESTLEY guilty of adultery, or even charge him with that sin."

The charges and specifications against Dr. PRESTLEY being found proved, Presbytery indefinitely suspended him from the exercise of the ministry and from membership in the church.

When the sentence was pronounced, neither the Moderator nor the members of Presbytery could restrain their feelings. Every minister and elder seemed to feel his responsibility, and every heart was moved with sympathy for the brother on whom Presbytery was compelled to pass this painful sentence.

S. B. REED,
W. E. ANDREW,
WILLIAM J. REID,
} Committee.

MRS. PRESTLEY'S APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. PRESTLEY has applied to the civil Courts for a divorce, which application will come up for a hearing in a few weeks. The following is a copy of the declaration sworn to by Mrs. PRESTLEY:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny:

The petition of MARY W. PRESTLEY, by her next friend, WM. G. WARDEN, respectfully showeth: That on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1859, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, Doctor of Divinity, her present husband, and from that time until the 4th day of September, 1866, lived and cohabited with him, and hath in all respects demeaned herself as a kind and affectionate wife; and although by the laws of God, as well as by the mutual vows plighted to each other, they were bound to that uniform constancy and regard which ought to be inseparable from the marriage state, yet so it is, that the parties being at the time domiciled within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the said JAMES PRESTLEY hath offered such indignities to the person of your petitioner as to render her condition intolerable and her life burdensome, and thereby forced her to withdraw from his house; such indignities consisting, among others, in the following:

The said Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., did from their marriage, until she withdrew from his house, require your petitioner to perform for him the services of a menial in answering his bell when he rang, although there were servants and children in the family who could attend hereto; and he did this, no matter in what household or other duties she may at the time have been engaged, nor how inconvenient it may have been to her; he did require her and would not permit the servants in his family to cook and take to him each morning in his room his breakfast, and to prepare for him and have ready at a late hour at night a custard and other refreshments before he could go to bed. He did frequently, between the above dates, because what she had cooked and thus prepared for him, at his command, was not pleasing to him, use violent and abusive language to her; he did on one occasion throw at her a beefsteak, which she had cooked for him. He did, at another time, in the violence of his passions, which in the family he never made any effort to restrain, throw in her face a cup of tea which she had prepared for him; he did at another time throw over and upon her person a pitcher of milk; he did on more than one occasion, between the above mentioned dates, express to her the wish that her and her family were "in hell further than a pigeon could fly in five thousand years," and in language of similar import he did, at different times, between said first mentioned dates, apply to her vile and opprobrious epithets. At one time he called her a "slut;" at another time an "infernal bitch," and still another time an "infernal w—e," and such like.

He did on several occasions, between said first mentioned dates, spit upon her and in her face; he did at different times, between said first-mentioned dates, kick her with his foot on different parts of her person; he did on one occasion strike her so violently on her side with his fist, that in consequence thereof she became confined to her bed, and had a serious attack of illness. He did during the month of August, A. D. 1866, seize her with his hands by the throat and choke her, scratch her face and cause her neck to become very much inflamed, and did then require her to put on one of his shirt collars to conceal the marks of his violence upon her throat, and to go into the presence of the parties at whose house they were temporarily staying. He did during the same month of August, on a morning when she was unwell and had been weeping, also seize her with his hands by the throat and choke her severely, giving as a reason for so doing that her tears might attract the attention of the family and others with whom they were then staying. He did, upon a Sunday morning during the month of July, A. D., 1866, seize her by the arm and inflict such violence upon it that it became severely bruised and inflamed, that she could not wear upon it her ordinary dresses, and bore the marks of the bruises for fifteen weeks after. Immediately after they had returned from prayer meeting at the church of which he was pastor, and where he had officiated, he again seized her violently by the throat with his hands and pushed and thrust her violently forward; he did at various other times, between said first mentioned dates, misuse and abuse her cruelly, and did inflict personal wrong and injuries and indignities upon her.

He did, in disregard to his obligations as a husband, between the months of December, 1865, and the date when she withdrew from his house, carry on a clandestine correspondence with a certain widow named KATE ZABRISKIE, then residing in the City and State of New-York, or some other woman to your petitioner unknown, and did, in order to receive letters from women, without his secret correspondence becoming known, furnish her with envelopes, addressed by himself in a disguised hand to himself and Rev. JAMES PETERSON, D. D., to his care, and in reply to letters written by her to him, the said woman did, between the last-mentioned dates, write and mail to him certain letters, and he did at various times, between the first day of January, 1866, and the date when your petitioner withdrew from his house, conduct himself unfaithfully, and did indulge in acts and practices inconsistent with his duties as a husband, and with infidelity to his marriage vows.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that a divorce be granted, &c.

This declaration is signed and sworn to by MARY W. PRESTLEY.

Hon. THOMAS W. MARSHALL has charge of the interest of Mrs. PRESTLEY in the application for divorce, and DAVID REED, Esq., appears for the defendant.

MINNESOTA.

Gen. Gorman Advises the Democracy to Accept the Situation.

The following letter from Gen. WM. A. GORMAN appears in the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* of the 20th inst.:

Editors of the Pioneer:

When elections are over, it is too late to speculate as to the cause or causes combining to produce the result. Some are sore and ill-natured over defeat; some blame everybody but themselves; some find defeat to be caused in one way and some in another. But a good retreat is said to be as effective as a victory. Wisdom will always be found in manly submission, while folly will assail its friends, and leave a sting to fester till the next campaign.

But our defeat in Minnesota is not as bad in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania or any of the New-England States, in proportion to former majorities; then why complain or hunt for local causes? In fact, the Constitutional Amendment, proposed by Congress as a compromise with the rebellious States, is popular with a large majority of the people North; and the elections prove it, if anything can be proved in this country by positive facts. It is the part of good sense and good strategy to "accept the situation." Let us all as Democrats accept our own teaching. "*Vox Populi Vox Dei*," which we have announced five hundred thousand times, with pen and tongue, while we carried the majority for forty or fifty years in the nation's history.

The people think the South should not yet be heard by a full representation in Congress. The majority think their time has not yet come. While we, of the minority, think if we bar these rebellious States, or their people, we cannot safely deny them representation, without a dangerous departure from republican forms of government.

Let us then submit manfully to the public will, and watching the course of events, "pick our flint and try it again." Yours, &c., W. A. GORMAN.

COLORADO.

The Anti-State Movement and the Democracy.

CHARLES C. POST, Esq., Chairman of the Anti-State Executive Committee, of Colorado, signed the call for a Territorial mass meeting at Golden City "to consider what action might be necessary to thoroughly inform the Congress of the United States as to the inability of the people of Colorado to defray the expense of a State Government at present, and of the opposition to the admission, which it is believed is felt by a vast majority throughout the Territory." The Central City *Register* subsequently stated that Mr. POST was in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State. In a letter to that paper he denies this assertion, remarking that they are "quite as well off in a Territorial condition, and adding:

You also say that the Anti-State Convention is a Democratic movement—that I am too loyal a man, and too true to the interests of Colorado to give it countenance. Having been Secretary of the Territorial Democratic Central Committee for the last two years, I know that the present or any other anti-State movement has not been the act of, or sanctioned as such by the Democratic Party of this Territory. But the movement has been sanctioned and supported by able and honest men of both parties—men entitled to as much respect for loyalty, and who have and take as much interest in the welfare of the Territory as those who favor its admission. I do not claim to be more loyal or honest than those with whom I have ever associated politically, and I cannot consent to condemn a man to disloyalty because he differs with me on the question of admission. Respectfully, &c. C. C. POST.

Gen. Meagher Challenges an Editor—His Response.

Capt. HENRY N. BLAKE, formerly of the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, and author of the rather outspoken book, "Three years in the Army of the Potomac," not long since went to the Territory of Montana, and is now the editor of the Montana *Post*, published in Virginia City. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is the Territorial Secretary, and Capt. BLAKE felt called upon to say something about his official conduct. Hence the correspondence below:

"PISTOLS AND COFFEE FOR TWO."

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Oct. 19, 1866.

To Captain Henry A. Blake:

SIR: As I am given to understand, within the last half hour, there have been some falsifications circulated in regard to the interview which my friend, Dr. DEAMS, had with you the other day relative to the scandalous article which you wrote and published against me in the Montana *Post* of the 6th of this month, and in order that such falsifications may be at once and completely refuted, my friend, Mr. JAS. K. DUKE, in the absence of Dr. DEAMS, now calls upon you to publish, in the next number of that paper, an ample apology, such as he will approve of; or, declining to do that, to make immediate arrangements with him for affording me that satisfaction, which, from your recent association with gentlemen in military life, it is, I presume, entirely unnecessary for me to particularise.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most ob't. serv't.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Oct. 19, 1866.

To Gen. Thomas F. Meagher:

DEAR SIR: Your strange letter of the same date herewith has been duly received. You assume that I "wrote and published" the article to which you refer. I infer from your language that you consider that I have been guilty of circulating the alleged falsifications in regard to my interview with Dr. DEAMS. I desire to inform you that I cannot comply with any of the requests or demands which you have made. As the editor of the Montana *Post*, it is my right and duty to criticise the official conduct of public men. I always act in pursuance of the most upright motives, and if you are negligent in the performance of your tasks as the Secretary of our Territory, you cannot escape censure. I may be misinformed by the citizens concerning yourself, and I am not only ready but anxious to rectify any mistake that is published in the columns which I supervise. If you will write any communication, in which my errors are pointed out, it will be published with pleasure. If you decline to adopt this method, the law and Courts will afford you a complete redress.

I understand without any explanations your designs. I notify you formally, as I stated to Dr. DEAMS privately, that I regard a duello as a murderer; that the miscalled code of honor is a relic of barbarism and ignorance; that it is contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions, and that I could not stultify myself by attempting to take the life of a man against whom I have no feelings of enmity. You have seen fit to send me a challenge, although you knew that I could not and would not accept it. I am astonished that one who fills a post of national importance, and whose chief task is the execution of the statutes, should try to incite me to commit the capital offence of murder. I shrink with awe at the dreadful possibility that I should ever be compelled to shed the blood of any individual.

You allude to my "military life." During my term of service in the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, I never witnessed or heard of any duel in our glorious army. It will not disgrace my record. You may publish me as a coward, but my scars, of which this inclement storm reminds me, will proclaim that the charge is false. Two warrants and three commissions, which were received by me, during the late rebellion, for my services in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, will completely refute the statement.

In conclusion, I will assert that your letter and conduct do not intimidate me in any degree. While I occupy my post as editor your official acts will be examined, and I shall have no hesitation in expressing my views regarding them.

I am, very respectfully,
HENRY N. BLAKE.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Impeachment of the President Demanded—Speech of Wendell Phillips.

At the session of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia on Thursday, a letter from Detroit, signed by E. B. WARD and others, and containing a form of petition to Congress for the impeachment of the President, was read. The petition mentions as causes for impeachment, among othe s, the alleged abuse of the pardoning power; the appointment of persons unable to take the test oath to office under the Government; the usurpation of rights and powers belonging exclusively to Congress, &c. Among the charges are the following:

That in violation of his high office and the dignity thereof, and in neglect of his duties, absenting himself from the Capitol, he busied himself for many days in making inflammatory harangues and declarations against the powers of the Congress, and against the laws passed by it, thereby endeavoring to incite the people of the United States to disobey such laws and to resist their execution.

A public territorial war having been declared by the Congress of the United States, with the assent of the President, to exist between the United States and the armed forces of certain insurrectionary States in derogation and usurpation of the constitutional right of the Senate "to advise and consent to any treaty of peace" and its concurrence therein, and in usurpation of the power of Congress to "provide for the general welfare of the United States;" he has, by his sole proclamation, declared such war to be ended, and to exist no more, in order to relieve such insurgents from the disabilities and obligations consequent upon a state of war.

Being sworn to take care that "the laws shall be faithfully executed," in violation of his oath of office, he has wilfully and wickedly neglected and refused to execute laws duly and legally enacted by Congress which were distasteful to him.

SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

The following is the speech of Chief-Justice CHASE:

Chief-Justice CHASE said: This is a meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. As President of the Commission it is both my duty and pleasure to take the chair. Builders of commonwealths are ever held in honor among men; not less honor is due to the restorers of commonwealths. There is no interest in the land which can be hindered by this institution—all will be promoted and aided.

Some years ago, when it was my fortune to fill one of the departments of the Government, shortly after the capture of Port Royal, I selected an agent to proceed there to collect rebel cotton. The facts announced led to the belief that provisions must be made for cotton culture and the employment of the negroes. The reports of the agents induced me to state that if they would appeal to the loyal people of the land, I would use the power of the Treasury and War Departments to furnish rations. Their efforts resulted in the formation of societies in these Southern cities. Thus was instituted the culture of cotton on the sea coast islands of Hilton Head. Through the efforts of Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was ultimately passed, and the Bureau organized and placed under the care of my illustrious friend, Gen. HOWARD. [Cheers.]

Here, then, stands this Commission, ready to combine with the Government in this great work. It has always seemed to me true statesmanship to unite closely the Government and people in all possible good works. I wish to say now, once for all, all who choose to censure may, that *whenever I find any official position incompatible with labor for the poor and oppressed, that position shall not hold me.* We are endeavoring to carry the blessings of education to all the emancipated slaves who need it. Its advantages should be diffused throughout the South, and every man who has any work to do will be made quite as valuable as before. Is there any harm in that? Is it not certain that thus prosperity and peace will come upon our whole land? Let us, then, go forward in this good cause. The Congress of the United States and the President of the United States have severally offered plans of reconstruction to the Southern States.

I will take the liberty here to say that I think a more generous and more magnanimous proposition was never submitted to a people who had been in rebellion than the amendments which have been proposed by Congress. [Cheers.] Now, if these communities which have been in rebellion against the Union have anything whatever to propose, if they think there is a better, more generous, better calculated plan to secure the peace, harmony and prosperity of this land, *let them come forward and propose it.* The people will listen and judge; for in this country, it is, thank God, the people who listen and judge of every propos

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have Cable dispatches to Nov. 24. The Fenian agitation seems to be on the increase in Ireland, and many arrests of suspected persons have been made.

The Prussian Chambers have agreed in censuring the Government for selling a railroad without their consent.

A popular outbreak is imminent in Spain, and it is rumored that the Queen will abdicate to avert the threatened storm.

Negotiations are to be commenced at once between the Government of Italy and the Pope.

GENERAL NEWS.

The parts of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington destroyed by the fire are now being rebuilt with fire-proof materials. The sandstone exterior walls are being lined with brick laid in cement. The floors are of iron beams connected with brick arches, and the roof is of iron rafters, covered with slate. The staircases are also of iron. The high towers have each been lined with solid brick-work. The main tower is 140 feet high. It is estimated that the entire cost of rebuilding will be about $100,000, a good portion of which has been defrayed by the profit derived from the sale of the gold in which the United States pays to the institution the interest on SMITHSON'S legacy. This now amounts to $541,379, and it is proposed to add enough to it of a supplementary sum recently received from the Smithsonian estate to make the residuary legacy $550,000.

The St. Albans *Messenger* of Thursday says that a telegram was received by Messrs. BAILEY & DAVIS, of that place, on the 21st inst., from Boston, putting them on the watch for certain car-loads of goods sent by the Federal-street swindlers to Montreal. One car-load had passed before the dispatch was received, but several others have been detained, in the interest of creditors, containing fifteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of household goods and other personal effects, among other things a fine span of horses, silver-mounted harness, an elegant buggy, &c. The goods were seized at three different times, and are now safely stowed in St. Albans.

The Louisville *Courier* says that at various points throughout the Department of the Tennessee, the civil authorities are asking for military protection to enable them to administer justice according to law. Many of these applications come from Southern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee, and complaints are made by Judges of Courts that they cannot hold their Courts on account of the threats and intimidations of various organized gangs of desperadoes in their vicinity.

WM. S. BAILY, who, before the war, published an abolition paper called the *Free South*, in Newport, Ky., lately brought suit against twenty rioters to recover $20,000, on account of the destruction of his office in 1859, and the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff against all the defendants, and assessed the damages at $2,557. The verdict, it is stated, was not satisfactory to either side, and further litigation is anticipated.

The Mobile *Register* of the 19th says: "Our people, and especially our legislators and our public men, had best put on their thinking caps and examine the Constitutional Amendment question in all its bearings of policy, duty and honor, and see whether they are potent enough to overcome the prejudices and sentiments which the South has cherished and entertained on this subject for generations."

The steamship *Milwaukee* and Lake Superior propeller *Lac la Belle* came into collision on Friday, in the St. Clair River, the propeller sinking in five minutes. The engineer, named JAMES EVANS, and one colored waiter, were drowned. The *Lac la Belle* was valued at $120,000, and was insured for $80,000. She had a large cargo of copper and iron ore, fish and general merchandise.

On the 18th inst., in Clay County, Mo., a young man, son of JACOB I. HARMON, Esq., had returned from church, wearing a pair of revolvers. His father reprimanded him for carrying the pistols, especially on the Sabbath. The young man became incensed, and drawing one of the revolvers fired at his father, the ball luckily missing him. The father rushed to an adjoining room, where he procured a double-barreled shot-gun and shot his son dead.

Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, of Alabama, a member in the Federal Congress from that State, and subsequently in the Confederate House of Representatives, abandoned the domain of politics to accept the Presidency of a College in the interest of the Baptist denomination, at Marion, Ala., and has also been ordained for the ministry.

A special Washington dispatch of yesterday to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that Gen. DIX is instructed to inform NAPOLEON that the arrangements entered into between the two Governments in regard to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, must be carried out, the Government intending to hold the Emperor to that compact.

A late dispatch from Leavenworth says Lieut. AMES, with a detachment of twenty-five men, encountered a band of one hundred Sioux Indians near Fort Sedgwick, killed eight, wounded seven, captured forty-eight beef cattle, fifty-seven mules, twenty-four horses, and all of their ponies, and burned what could not be brought away.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) *News* says the devil seems to hold sway in some of the eastern counties of the State. On Saturday night last, the cotton gins of JOSIAH SUGG and JOS. MURPHY, Greene County, were destroyed by fire, and other gins are reported to have been burned on the same night lower down the country.

A large number of temporary sheds have been erected in the burnt district at Quebec, in which many of those burned out by the fire will find shelter for the Winter. Many are emigrating to the United States.

LUCIUS H. TENNEY, accused of stealing bonds from the First National Bank of Greenfield, Mass., and who has been on trial before the Superior Court at Greenfield for two days, has been acquitted, the Jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Hon. W. A. WOOLFORD, Representative elect from Georgia, has applied to the Boston Tract Society for one hundred libraries for white and black schools.

The graduates of the Boston Latin School propose to erect in the upper hall of their schoolhouse, as a memorial to their comrades who fell in the Union army during the war, a marble statue.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Wisconsin and Minnesota on the 21st inst. There is good sleighing in Minnesota.

The *Dispatch* and *Union* and *American*, of Nashville, have been consolidated, under the name of the *Union & Dispatch*.

Mrs. JANE N. GALLAUDET, wife of President GALLAUDET, of the Columbia College for Deaf Mutes, at Washington, D. C., died at Hartford on Friday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and adopted an ordinance refusing to pay all bills of expenses incurred by City officials in defending themselves against any charges brought against them, unless a resolution authorizing the expenses and limiting the amount of the same shall have been passed by the Common Council within one month after the commencement of the proceedings. The Mayor nominated Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW for Street Commissioner. The nomination was laid over and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

HOWARD BARRY, of No. 121 West Thirty-first-street, was shot dead about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at Millemann's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. BARRY quarreled with JAMES TIERNEY over a game of cards, and they were being separated by one of the proprietors, when TIERNEY drew a pistol and shot BARRY through the head, the wound causing death in an hour. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when TIERNEY being held responsible, was committed for trial.

EUGENE J. FERGUS, tried in the Kings Court of Oyer and Terminer during the latter portion of the week, for the killing of PATRICK MCGUANN, by shooting, which occurred in an affray on the evening of the 6th of August last, at the corner of State and Furman streets, was yesterday morning sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years and six months.

Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER delivered an address Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the usurpations, wrongs and abuses of the Executive power, and the constitutional remedy therefor. The Academy was well filled and the audience attentive. Contrary to the anticipations of many, there was not the slightest attempt at disturbance.

Judge BENEDICT, of the U. S. Court in Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, prohibiting them from laying a track in Greene-avenue. The grounds on which the injunction was granted were of the highest importance, and involve the rights of railroad companies and property-owners on the line of the railroad.

The alleged distillery fraud cases were resumed yesterday, before Commissioner NEWTON, in Brooklyn, Montague-street, near the City Hall. Inspector COCHEU and Mr. WILSON were discharged. The case of T. B. TILTON, Esq., was adjourned to Saturday next.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Minister to France, accompanied by his son, Mr. JOHN W. DIX, left by the steamer *New-York* for Europe yesterday.

The Promised Revolution in Ireland.

Fenian Head-Centre STEPHENS did not condescend to inform us of the time of his departure from this country for Ireland—if he has actually gone; nor has the Cable yet informed us of his arrival in Ireland—if he has really got there. It is only some three weeks, however, since he was busily engaged in assuring us in the most positive manner, and with a hundred iterations in a score of speeches, that he would be in Ireland and at the head of a Fenian army before the close of the current year; and that the fighting would by that time be in progress which should result in the overthrow of the British power over the Irish people. The character of the man, as well as his manner, and the earnestness of his declarations, make it very certain that he did not mean to deceive about this matter; and though it seemed to most people very strange that he should make such an announcement in the face of day and in the presence of enemies and of the hired spies who were unquestionably on his track and following all his movements, yet there is no doubt that he was perfectly aware what he was about, and knew, not only the import of his words, but the quarters in which they would be heard and noted, and the use that would be made of them. We may be sure that every steamer—and there are not a few of them—which has left the United States during the last month for any British, French, or German port, has had aboard of it an English spy, eager to detect the presence of the Head Centre. If it be true that, like JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in 1865, he departed in a boat from our coast for Cuba, and there took steam for France, whence he will transport himself to Ireland, or whether after all he is still among us, and still engaged in his preparations for departure, is probably known only to himself and a few others,—all of whom may not be his friends. MAZZINI has shown that it is not impossible for a man to circulate and plot even in Continental Europe, evading the pursuit of a thousand of the sharpest spies and police detectives in the world; and in the brief eventful history of the Chief Fenian also, there have been episodes that have exhibited a very remarkable skill of passing undiscovered through hosts of searching enemies. His escape from the Dublin prison, and his subsequent residence of some weeks in Dublin, were as extraordinary as anything of analogous character that is recorded; and in view of such things it cannot be considered impossible that he should be capable of reaching Irish soil from this country, and inaugurating operations unknown to the British agents.

We see no proof, however, and no likelihood, that he has been able to put into the hands of the Irish Fenians the fifty thousand muskets which he declared necessary for the opening of the Irish Revolution. The attempt has unquestionably been made; for we have read again and again in the English papers of the seizure of packages of arms destined for the Fenian service. But it can hardly be believed, in the face of the search-system prevalent in Ireland, that even one-tenth of fifty thousand stand of arms can have gotten into the hands of an equal number of Fenians. Without the full numbers mentioned by STEPHENS, even an attempt at revolution would be criminal; but with fifty thousand rifles, in good hands, properly directed, a beginning could be made from which large and sanguinary results might be anticipated.

The preparations of the English authorities to meet the threatened revolution are undoubtedly of a large and thorough character. We do not hear much about them in the English papers; but we have information which would prevent us from depreciating their magnitude. There is no doubt that they have very full knowledge of the Fenian strength and the Fenian schemes in all the localities of Ireland. It is common remark that there never has been any lack of "informers" in Ireland, ready for British gold to sell any cause which they had adopted; and the recent Fenian trials in that country have given proof that these men are as plentiful on this occasion as ever. On the strength of this information, as well as by that obtained through other channels, the British Government have acted and are preparing to act.

The history of other rebellions in Ireland show how this one will be dealt with if it arises; and there is little doubt that if the plans of STEPHENS are carried out, and the banner of revolt is raised and sustained by the people of Ireland, we shall see severities equal to anything known in the past, though they cannot possibly surpass them. We have no doubt that the great mass of the Irish race are at heart with the Fenians; and where the Irish heart is, there, upon opportunity, Irish arms are sure to follow. We fear, however, looking dispassionately at the whole matter, and considering the possible power of the rebellion and the actual power wielded by the British Government in Ireland, that Mr. STEPHENS' venture will only result in terribly increasing the sorrows of the Green Isle.

HOLLAND.—We took occasion, some days ago, to detail, at some length, the political situation in this diminutive kingdom. The elections, of which we then spoke as having taken place on the 30th of last month, but the result of which we then knew not enough to speak, are now completed, and a letter from Amsterdam, dated November 3, gives us all the figures. The Lower Chamber numbers seventy-five members, of whom fifty-four are certainly elected, and in twenty-one districts a second election must be held. Of the thirty-nine members who voted affirmatively on the vote of a want of confidence in the ministry of Count ZUYLEN, and which vote caused the dissolution of the Chamber, twenty-three were reëlected, and four defeated; the rest declined. Of the twenty-three who voted in the negative, fifteen were again elected, two defeated, and one died. The Ministry are said to count upon forty-two members, which would give the Government a majority of over thirty. If that be the case, the country may congratulate itself that the turbulence of party spirit is at an end.

The Papal Allocution—The Question of Temporal Sovereignty.

The attitude which the Pope has assumed in regard to the recent European changes, and the consequent necessities by which he is surrounded, may cause much embarrassment to those who would see the affairs of the Papal States adjusted with proper reference to his dignity and the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. The recently issued Allocution appears to ignore facts as they are, and to view the relations between the temporal power of his Holiness and the Kingdom of Italy rather in the light of history than in view of the stern realities of the hour.

The position of Rome as the seat of the Papal Government is easily stated. The Pope is environed by a population who, strange as the anomaly may seem, ignore his temporal authority, and hate the visible means of its exercise, while at the same time their faith in his spiritual authority is unshaken. Unaided by any foreign Power he could not maintain his sway in Rome for a single week, and yet the crowds of impetuous and excitable people who would rise against his soldiery, and who now execrate the ministers of his will, waver not at all in their devotion to their Mother Church. Italians are Roman Catholics to their hearts' core, but they will not submit to the temporal sovereignty of their Church.

The difficulties which this state of affairs has for years created need not be described. The result, however, has been that the streets of Rome were kept in order, and the brigands outside of Rome were overawed, first by Austrian and next by French troops. But a new element arose, in the shape of a new and powerful Italian Kingdom, with VICTOR EMMANUEL at its head. Naturally, the centre of that Kingdom should have been Rome. The ideal of Italian unification presupposed the placing of the Italian monarch's throne within the ancient city whose relics are the memorials and the glory of the race. But Rome was not yet to be the capital of Italy, and VICTOR EMMANUEL found himself in hostility with the Pope upon the subject. And to this day the latter cannot forego his antipathy toward the King, and will not be reconciled to him, nor will he relinquish the Papal States, nor, in fact, enter into any agreement whatever.

Under these circumstances the Powers most concerned are at a nonplus. Austria, hitherto the great friend of the Sovereign of Rome, is powerless. France is hardly less so, or rather the Emperor is hardly less so. The Emperor of the French has been looked to, it is true, and a scheme, even, of reviving in his person the office of Patrician of Rome has been mooted. But NAPOLEON is not liked by the Italians, and he knows it right well. The assumption of such a dignity would instantly rouse into activity the secret societies by which his life, years ago, has been declared forfeit, and no efforts, however strenuous, could turn those societies from their hatred or their purpose. What then remains? There is talk of aid from Spain. But Spain is herself too much of a dependant to extend aid to others. There is talk of a union of Catholic Powers, or some such plan, to maintain the Pope in his seat. But what can such a Union be but a delusion? Italy is a Catholic Power, so is France. Can any effective coalition of other Catholic Powers be brought against them? Surely not. There is in fact but one resource, and that is the renewal of friendship between PIUS IX. and King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Pope appeals to the Catholic Universe for sympathy and aid, and at the same time denounces those by whom he considers himself persecuted. The appeal and the denunciations are such as would have issued with effect from the lips of Pontiffs long since dead, but they do not suit this age. Nor does His Holiness appreciate the changes that have passed over the world. The Roman Catholics of this generation are no less faithful to their creed and their spiritual guides than were their ancestors; but the Church to them is a more constant presence than the ancient city where its Head resides. To vast numbers of those outside of Rome the Pope is a tradition, while their own pastor is a reality. And the new Allocution will be read with but little more than curiosity. Moreover, we incline to the opinion that most of those who give more than passing thought to the subject will regret that the Pope refuses the aid and friendship of his nearest and best inclined neighbor, and with that neighbor to devise the solution of a problem which is more painful to him than to any other monarch.

The Irish Land Reform.

It is undoubtedly true, as we have recently shown, that Mr. BRIGHT's project for land reform in Ireland, has almost insuperable practical difficulties, and yet it aims at what is the great source of Irish troubles—the want of a class of small freeholders. Nor is it absolutely indefensible on technical grounds. The most advanced doctrines of political economy admit a different kind of right in land to the owner from what exists with other property. It is a sort of provision which concerns more the whole people, which ought not to be left utterly uncared for, and whose neglect or the too great ownership of which would improve or might affect the interests of the whole community. It has been compared to property in air or water, and the State or the common law permits a forcible appropriation of it, where the public interest demands. For the sake of general convenience, the land of private individuals may at any time, after proper forms, be seized for the construction of a turnpike or railroad or canal. And if, even in England, a rich nobleman should buy up the best part of Kent, for instance, turn out the tenants and make a deer-park, such an exertion of private rights would undoubtedly be checked by legislation. Land, it is universally admitted, is more or less under the control of the State, and cannot be held so as to be injurious to the great mass of the community. Moreover, in regard to Ireland, the British Parliament has already set the example of interfering in individual rights by passing the Encumbered Estates Bill—a law which forced insolvent landlords to sell their estates, in order that the tenantry might be put in possession of them, and really improve their condition. Still more, as Mr. BRIGHT would claim, when a whole country is desolated by famine, when millions of its inhabitants desert it as if it were a sinking ship, when production languishes and want prevails, and everywhere the bitterest discontent exists, and the source and root of all these terrible evils lies in the division of land—as nearly all intelligent persons agree—then, surely, if ever in human affairs, a remedy may be proposed which is radical and almost revolutionary, and the right in land be interfered with by law.

No country can be in a prosperous condition where there is no small freeholding class. Of course, division of land may be carried to an excessive point as in France, though even that is better than the large estate system. But a system like the Irish, where the owner of the land is a foreigner and lives far away, where the tenant can be turned out and have no compensation for his improvements, where he has no inducement to make his farm better by permanent changes, where the self-respect and independence of the peasantry are not cultivated by the ownership of ground, and where accordingly they have no deep and lasting interest in either the country or the Government, is certainly one which, in view of all the evils it has brought, ought to be changed by the strong hand, if necessary.

The greatest blessing of this country has always been its vast possession of cheap and good land, so that a large and prosperous class have been formed of small, independent proprietors. Our "farmers" or freeholders are the kernel of the nation, and undoubtedly on them will depend the future of the Republic. So convinced have our legislators been of the immense value of this class, that they have done almost the unexampled thing in history of passing a more than agragrian law which divided up, not conquered lands, but our own richest untouched fields, without payment, among those who would work them. Yet here, and in all our legislation, we have always opposed the accumulation of large masses of land in a few hands.

Mr. BRIGHT attempts by legislation to create a class of small proprietors out of the present tenants on the large estates of Ireland. He has been seeking in England to compass a similar object by simplifying the tenure and sale of land, so that a man could buy and sell a plot of ground as readily as a horse or a cow. His object is the best. The evil he aims at is undoubted; the means he recommends are strictly legal, but the method of reform, as a practical effort, is open to the objections we have already urged.

Still we are by no means certain that the British Parliament will not ultimately be compelled to adopt a measure quite as objectionable as this, and more revolutionary. When a nation is suffering under such evils as the Irish people, it is no time for merely technical objections to a sweeping measure of reform.

Land must change hands; the small proprietor must take the place of the large before Ireland can be either happy, prosperous or safe to the British Government.

If the reform come in no other way, it will be by the people leaving a land where the poor have no chance and the rich no sense of obligation.

Ireland, under its present land system, will be a perpetual thorn in England's side, a source of weakness, a shame to her civilization, and a dwelling of poverty and misery.

Russian Progress in Central Asia.

There can be no reasonable doubt that, during the last year or two, a considerable amount of success has attended the designs of Russia in that portion of Central Asia known as Turkestan, or Independent Tartary, and comprising the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara and Kokand. The first of these States stretches along the eastern shore of the Caspian, and has Russia for a neighbor on its imperfectly-defined northern frontier. In 1840 the latter made its first direct attack upon Khiva, with the view of avenging some real or fancied wrong; but so disastrous were the fortunes of the expedition that of the 20,000 men who marched with such high hopes from Orenburg, scarcely a fourth returned to tell the tale. Since the Crimean war the Russians have directed their attention almost exclusively to Asia; and as a result, we hear of conquests in Khiva, Kokand and Bokhara.

With the geography and political history of these remote regions, few, even of the most intelligent persons, are at best but superficially acquainted; and probably many of our readers, when they hear of the victories we have referred to, will be ready to conclude that the conquest of British India is an event neither distant nor difficult. Whether the transfer of that peninsula from its present to a new set of rulers would be an advantage to India in particular, or to mankind in general, we shall not undertake to determine. We conceive, however, that no greater error can be cherished than that the movement itself could be attended with the faintest chances of success. Assuming that Russia had undisturbed possession of British India—a position which, considering their vast extent and the warlike character of their population, she must, under any circumstances, be very long in acquiring; and assuming, also, that she could assemble at Balkh, in Southern Bokhara, and accessible by the Oxus, an army sufficiently powerful for so hazardous an enterprise as the invasion of India, by what routes could she direct her columns? Putting aside that by Herat and Candahar as being too indirect, and at all events too insecure, there are only two. The first of these is by Cabool, Jellalabad and the Khyber Pass; the second through Cashmere; and both debouching at Peshawur. More than thirty years ago, and long before the Russian advances in Turkestan had commenced, it did not escape either the statesmen or soldiers of India that these two routes offered no insurmountable obstacles to the march of an invading army. And why? Because they lay far beyond the British frontier, and could only be successfully closed by violating the neutrality of Affghanistan and the Punjaub—the latter then, and for a long time afterward, ruled by RUNGEET SINGH, the ablest and most warlike Prince that Asia has produced since the days of NADIR SHAH. In truth, the whole western frontier of India was essentially weak. The annexation, however, of Scinde in 1843, and the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849, have effectually placed the two gates to India in the hands of the British. From their advanced posts at Peshawur they can watch the Khyber Pass and the tortuous defiles of Cashmere; while the undisputed possession of the magnificent Indus affords facilities for the transportation of troops and stores, quite as great as are afforded by the line of railway which stretches from Calcutta to Lahore.

It may safely be asserted that there is at this moment no European nation which is better able than India to assemble on its most exposed frontier a powerful army of defence. We do not lose sight of the fact that the people of the Punjaub and of Scinde are subject races, but their fidelity to English rule in the hour of danger has been already tested. During the perilous times of the great mutiny their loyalty was exposed to the severest trial, and was never found wanting. The present Governor-General, then administrator of the recently conquered Punjaub, was able to send to the siege of Delhi several thousand of his hardy Sikhs, and their fidelity and courage were not surpassed by corresponding qualities in the best English troops engaged in that memorable conflict. Is it reasonable then to suppose that such men would prove less loyal when contending with the Russians in the passes of Cashmere and Affghanistan, than they were when contending with people of a kindred race and religion on the arid plains of Rohilcund?

All this is perfectly well known to the Russians, and however much they may talk of their designs on India, we fancy the day is very distant when they will be even so much as attempted. By that time much may have been done to consolidate the power of the present possessors and to render the people more contented. We all know how little the vast expenditure of life and treasure in Georgia and Circassia during the last forty years has effected in attaching these countries to Muscovite rule; and we may be sure that a long time must elapse before the fierce tribes of Turkestan will become devoted subjects or faithful allies. The prolongation in that direction of the empire of the Czar will add little to its real strength.

OUR DIPLOMACY ABOUT MEXICO.—The *Tribune* expresses itself thankful for the gratuitous information furnished in Friday's TIMES about our Mexican diplomacy, in answer to the questions which it had addressed to us. It believes the "public anxiety will now be relieved" in regard to the rumors which have been current implicating the Foreign Department of our Government in certain questionable transactions relating to Mexico. It then proceeds to ask another question that travels in an entirely different direction from its previous interrogatories; and although we do not feel called upon to answer all the queries addressed to us upon a matter concerning which public information must necessarily at present be limited, yet the latest question of the *Tribune* on this subject may be worth a remark. The query of our cotemporary now is: "Will the TIMES allow us to ask if the adjustment [of the Mexican question] by American intervention and an American protectorate, however demanded by speculators or jobbers, would, in their opinion, accord with the faith, the interests and the honor of the American people?" Now we reply that if the treatment of the Mexican problem—one of the greatest problems for modern statesmanship—is to be viewed simply in the interest of "speculators and jobbers" and according to the demands of these classes, it is quite certain that the "faith and honor" of the American people will be no great matter of account. But, laying aside all imputations of the kind, which are entirely gratuitous so far as the negotiations of our Government are concerned, we freely say that we see no insuperable difficulty in the way of forming a treaty for an American protectorate over the Mexican Republic, which will be entirely consistent with the faith, interests and honor of this country. And, moreover, that such a measure will be forced upon this country in time, must, we think, be evident to those who intelligently study the history of Mexico during the last fifty and especially during the last five years, in connection with our relations to the various so-called Mexican governments, whether republican or imperial, foreign or native.

THE NEW MARKET FOR AMERICAN BONDS.—Our Paris correspondent has lately informed us of the large general demand that has sprung up in the French money market for American bonds. Though, for certain reasons, they are not officially quoted on the Bourse, and cannot be dealt in, directly by the members, yet the transactions in them by the thousands of outsiders who crowd that building, have been very great and are swelling with astonishing rapidity; and "Malakoff" says that he has been told that most transactions have taken place in American Government securities upon certain days of late than in all others combined. It is certainly not at all surprising that this should be the case when we consider the price at which these stocks are sold, and the rate of interest that is regularly paid upon them. There is no such profitable investment in the stocks of any Government in the world; and when compared with English and French, there is no comparison whatever in these respects. It is certainly not creditable to us that our bonds should be selling in Europe at from 68 to 70, when we consider the condition of our finances. Even as regards security alone they ought to be at least as high as British consols; and regarding the difference of interest, ours ought to rank these as well as all others. But yet it must be borne in mind that, considering the relations of gold and of exchange, the price of our Government securities is as high in Europe as in this country.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.—The Prussian Constitution provides, like our own, that for words spoken in debate no member of the Chambers should be called to answer elsewhere. Notwithstanding this clear prohibition, Mr. TWESTEN, a prominent delegate of the Liberal Party, was brought before the Courts last January and accused of having abused his right of speech by coarsely offending his Majesty and denouncing the Government. He pleaded the constitutional exemption cited above in bar of the prosecution, but his plea was overruled, and he was held liable to be tried and convicted. This was on the 29th of January. On the 5th of the present month the Appellate Court at last discharged Mr. TWESTEN, and maintained the parliamentary freedom of speech guaranteed by article 84 of the Constitution. It is rumored, however, that the Government authorities are much dissatisfied with the result of this proceeding, and intend to carry the case still higher, before a Court where Government influence might lead to a contrary decision. This would be very impolitic. It should be the utmost endeavor of the Government to conciliate the people and not to exasperate them, and the latter would surely follow, should TWESTEN be persecuted any longer for opinion's sake.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* publishes a correspondence from Frankfort-on-the-Main, dated Nov. 5, giving the text of the letter addressed by our Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to the American Consul-General, Mr. W. W. MURPHY. The letter was written in answer to an inquiry of the Consul relative to a circular scattered over Europe by New-York speculators containing statements damaging to the credit of the United States and the value of their securities. The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your interesting favor of the 19th ult. The circular was calculated to do us harm; but I trust the holders of our securities in Germany have too much confidence in the good faith of the Government to be affected by circulars of any kind. The policy of the Government in regard to its bonds is well understood in this country—and there ought not to be any mistake about it on the other side. The principal of all our bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin, will be paid in coin. Our interest-bearing notes are payable in currency. I am, very truly yours,

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WM. W. MURPHY, Consul-General, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

LATE ADVICES FROM THE CHEYENNES AND OTHER INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a communication from CHAS. BOGY and W. R. IRWIN, Special Indian Agents, stating that a council had been held with the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, at Fort Searah, Kansas, on the 12th inst., during which all matters of difference were discussed, and the Indians gave their assent to the amendments to the recent treaty. The different murders and depredations committed by the Cheyennes since the signing of the treaty were referred to, and a demand made for the surrender of an Indian who had killed a Mexican the day previous to the arrival of the Special Agents. This demand was acceded to, although the chiefs manifested their disapproval of the murder. He said that they desired peace, and that the tribe was not responsible for the act of one member. They also maintained that they should not be held to a strict accountability in every particular, while the United States, on its part, failed to redeem its promise, referring to the delay in paying annuities, and the neglect to return two Indian children captured at Sand Creek. On the 14th inst., annuity goods for the Arrapahoes, were distributed. The goods for the Cheyennes will be distributed as soon as possible. The agents report that the Arrapahoes number 3,500; the Cheyennes 500, and the Apaches 800. These numbers embrace, as nearly as can be ascertained, all the Indians who have a right to claim the benefits of the treaty. An interview was held on the 12th instant with two Camanche Chiefs, with reference to the release of a boy prisoner, and it was agreed that the prisoner should be set at liberty. A request made by the Indians, that a saddle and a pair of revolvers should be given in payment for the release of the boy, was refused. There is reason to apprehend some difficulty with the Camanches and Kiowas, with reference to other prisoners.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., has voluntarily ceased to be a depository of public money, having, on its own application, received permission to withdraw the securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to secure the payment of public moneys in its possession.

METAL-BEARING VEINS IN COLORADO.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received a specimen of argentiferous galena from the newly discovered mines on James Creek, between St. Urians and North Boulder, in Colorado. This discovery is important, as it indicates a continuance of the metal-bearing veins in a northeasterly direction to within a short distance of the plains, and opens up a district rich in minerals and close proximity to the coal regions.

A REBEL MAJOR-GENERAL PARDONED.

Gen. GEORGE H. STEWART, of Maryland, late a Major-General in the Confederate service, and a graduate of West Point, was pardoned to-day, upon the recommendation of Gen. Grant, Gen. Chas. G. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly,) Gen. Alex. J. Perry, of the Quartermaster's Department, Major-Gen. Barker, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Major-Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, Gen. J. C. McFarren, Major-Gen. Frank Wheaton, Gen. Morris S. Miller and Major-Gen. David Hunter, coincided in by the Attorney-General of the United States.

SWAMP LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

A list of swamp lands in California, embracing in the aggregate over 53,000 acres, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, as a step preliminary to the issuing of patents for the same to the State. These lands are of the class designated in the 5th section of the act of July 23, 1866. In view of the long delay incident to the transmission of correspondence from that State, the General Land Office is taking up and disposing of all swamp lands with which there are no interferences, without waiting for the formal report of lists from the Surveyor-General.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

The headquarters of the Department of Arkansas is, by order of Gen. GRANT transferred from Little Rock to Fort Smith, Ark., and the Commanding General for the Department is authorized to move the Band now at Little Rock, to the post within his command having the largest permanent garrison.

THE RACES ON THE NATIONAL COURSE.

The sixth race over the National Course came off to-day, in the presence of at least 9,000 delighted spectators, among whom were Gen. GRANT and members of his staff, Secretaries BROWNING and MCCULLOCH, Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE and attachés, Judge CARTTER, of the District Supreme Court, Col. WARD H. LAMON, Secretary STANTON and others; also, a large number of ladies. The City Councils and the Bar of the city were well represented. The race was for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five. The horses entered were the famous *Dexter*, the trotter *George Fawcett*, and the pacer *Polly Ann*. *George Fawcett* was formerly known as *Silas Rich*. The race commenced shortly after 3 o'clock, with *Fawcett* on the inside track. *Dexter* started behind, but soon shot ahead, making the quarter pole in 37 seconds, and he kept his distance to the home stand, which was reached in 2:26¼. In the second heat *Dexter* was again behind, but soon distanced all his competitors. He made the quarter pole in 35 seconds, the half-mile pole in 1:11, the three-quarter pole in 1:45, and the judge's stand in 2:21¼, distancing his competitors by over two lengths, and beating his own time by three-fourths of a second. That is, he beat it on a track of this character, coming in about two seconds behind of what he had made on the Kalamazoo course a year or two ago. In the third heat *Dexter* did not make so good time, probably because he realized the fact that he did not have "foemen worthy of his steel." He however started, again in the rear, but quickly passed his antagonists, making the quarter-pole in 37 seconds, the half-mile in 1:16½, the three-fourths pole in 1:53, and reached home in 2:29¼, leaving *Fawcett* and *Folly Ann* far away in the rear. The horse *Fawcett* did good running this last heat, and made a desperate effort to pass his antagonist. *Dexter* was of course pronounced the victor, and his proprietor took the prize.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The conscience fund was increased to-day by the reception of $10.

CANADA.

Relief for the Quebec Sufferers—A Testimonial to Dr. Marsden.

QUEBEC, C. E., Saturday, Nov. 24.

A large number of temporary sheds have been erected in the burnt district, in which many of the "burned out" by the late fire will find shelter for the Winter. A great many are emigrating to the United States. Weather cold.

A public testimonial is proposed for Dr. MARSDEN in recognition of his zeal and ability in securing stringent quarantine regulations with New-York and other American ports by which the spread of the cholera was prevented.

The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal—Heavy Snow-storm.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Council of Simcoe passed a resolution by a large majority, voting $500,000 to-day toward the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

There was a heavy snow-storm here this afternoon. The steamers are laying up for the Winter.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steam-tug Fearless Ashore Near Morehead City—Other Marine Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The steamtug *Fearless*, Capt. EDWARD DAVIDSON, from Charleston, S. C., bound for Boston, went ashore on the outer reef of Morehead City on the 17th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

It had been blowing heavily from the southwest for several days previous, but at the time the tug went ashore the wind had moderated, but a heavy sea was setting in. After striking on the reef the vessel was forced into Old Topsail Inlet, within two and a half miles of Fort Macon. At the entrance of the river the gunboat *Chicopee* came to her assistance, but was unable to render any aid in consequence of the heavy sea.

Capt. DAVIDSON stripped the tug of all moveable property, and she was afterward sold for $400.

A large auction sale of ordnance material took place here to-day, under the direction of Capt. WM. ADAMS, Ordnance Storekeeper. Purchasers were present from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the aggregate of the amounts realized by the sale was almost $30,000.

The following vessels, all bound to Baltimore, were boarded to-day in the Chesapeake Bay by the pilot boat *Maryland*: Brig *Emily Fisher*, from St. Johns, N. B.; British ship *Sir G. B. McDonald*, from Liverpool, with full cargo of merchandise; brig *Caroline*, from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar; ship *Anna Ross*, from Boston; brig *Cora*, from Demarara; schooner *Americus*, from Charleston.

The Black Swan gave a concert last night in Norfolk, and will repeat it to-night for the benefit of the Catharine-street Colored Church.

The ship *Lampedo*, before reported, arrived in this harbor leaking badly. She still remains here and is being pumped out as rapidly as possible.

The ship *Enoch Train*, from Philadelphia, bound to Mare Island, California, also previously reported, arrived here damaged by the effects of the gale she encountered, is at Norfolk having her coal discharged, preparatory to going into the Dry Dock for repairs.

CALIFORNIA.

Preparations for Representing the State at the French Exhibition—A Section of the Big Tree not to be Sent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama, with New-York dates, to Nov. 1, arrived here this morning.

The bark *Perle*, for Hong Kong, takes out $197,000 in treasure.

The Committee in charge of the representation of California, at the Paris Exhibition, have reported against contributing a section of the Big Tree.

WM. P. BLAKE, the California Commissioner to the exhibition, has issued an address to the people of the State, detailing the manner in which the mines and agriculture are to be represented, and declaring his purpose, after arriving at Paris, to publish in the English, French and German languages, an account of the climate, soil, agriculture quality and price of the public lands, the cost of living, the rates of wages made, immigration and mining statistics. He will also deliver an address in the French and English languages, and illustrating it with maps and drawings, and reference to the California collections.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New Boston and Liverpool Steamship Line—Launch of the Ontario—Sale of the Neptune Line.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The *Ontario*, the pioneer of the proposed Boston and Liverpool Steamship Line, was successfully launched to-day at Newburyport. She is a thoroughly built first-class steamship of about 3,000 tons.

The Neptune line of steamers, running direct between New-York and Boston, has been purchased by the Metropolitan Steamship Company, of New-York, who take possession the 1st of December. The price paid was $300,000.

It is said that Boston shippers will at once establish a new line in place of the Neptune.

CONNECTICUT.

Operations of Spiritual Swindlers at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The HAMLIN brothers, spiritual jugglers, advertised to perform in this city last evening, but failed to meet their engagement. They swindled the newspapers, printers, hotels and everybody with whom they dealt, and borrowed money when they could. Col. HARRY GILES, *alias* Hollins, pretends to be the agent of the concern. Look out for them, and pass them around.

RIO GRANDE.

Rumored Capture of Matamoras by Cortinas.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Rumors are afloat, but they are discredited, of the capture of Matamoras by Cortinas.

Marine Disaster in St. Clair River.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Milwaukee* and Lake Superior propeller *Lac la Belle* collided last night in the St. Clair River, the propeller sinking in five minutes. The engineer, named JAMES EVANS, and one colored waiter were drowned. The *Lac la Belle* was valued at $120,000, and was insured for $80,000. She had a large cargo of copper and iron ore, fish and general merchandise.

Accident to the Steamship San Francisco.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Arrived to-night, steamship *San Francisco*, Capt. BEHM, from New-York for Greytown, with 500 passengers on board, including 350 recruits for California regiments. One of her boilers gave out when about 500 miles down the coast, and she was obliged to put back. Her owners have been telegraphed to send another steamer here to take the passengers to Greytown.

The Railroad Excursionists.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Central Pacific Railroad Excursionists arrived here this morning, and will leave for the East on Monday next.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city appointed a committee yesterday to receive the excursionists and show them the various points of interest in the city.

The Citizens' Association and Political Affairs.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NOV. 22, 1866.

To the Public:

As some of the daily papers have intimated their intention of supporting the candidates of the Citizens Association for various municipal offices, it has been deemed advisable to announce to the public that when the Citizens' Association was reorganized on the 1st of January, 1866, it was determined the Association would take no part in party politics.

The Association is composed of gentlemen from all political parties, and after the most mature deliberation it was concluded to adopt the course as above marked out. Therefore, the Citizens' Association will neither nominate, nor recommend candidates for office, but it earnestly calls upon our citizens to see to it that none but good and trustworthy men, irrespective of party politics, be elected to the various offices of public trust in the City of New-York. It is in the acts of those elected that the citizens of New-York have their great interests, and to their acts, by whatever party the incumbent may have been elected, the Association intends to give most searching attention, and to this great duty it considers itself specially pledged.

By order of the Executive Council of the Citizens' Association of New-York.

C. F. MONTGOMERY, Cor. Secretary.

A Case of Suffering.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is now living at No. 78 Christopher-street, in a low, damp basement, a very aged woman and her daughter, in very destitute circumstances, depending entirely for their support upon what the daughter can earn with her needle, and at the present time the mother is so infirm that it requires the most of the daughter's time to attend to her, and worse than all, they are threatened with being turned out of doors in consequence of their being behind-hand with their rent. Will not the charitable call and see this case of destitution for themselves?

Yours, respectfully,

K.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Steamer Day—The Gold Product—Monopolies—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

I was hopeful that I could say this steamer-day was an improvement on last, and that money was easier, but I can't do it conscientiously and so I won't do it at all, for it has been even worse and things are not working as smoothly as they ought. The truth is we are going through with a severe course of sprouts, and repaying the reward of some errors of judgment somewhere or somehow.

In my last I inadvertently quoted the stock of grain on hand here as the entire product of the State, which of course could not be so. Careful information gathered from actual figures show our crop of wheat to be four million of bags, worth say $7,000,000. Much of this is held by the farmers who are awaiting better prices, and large quantities are stored upon which advances have been made, and a large amount of money is tied up in this way which will be released when the grain is sold and paid for in bills, which saves our coin from export. The stringency of the money market is owing somewhat to these facts, and a combination of other circumstances. First, the production of gold, I am sorry to say, has fallen short this year over $3,000,000—that much less having been taken from the mines than the previous year. This is not owing to the failure of the mines, but more to the careful and judicious working. Last year it was only a question of how much could be got out. The mines were gutted and gouged to get out large yields of ore, which was rushed through imperfect mills—badly worked and wasted, but the quantity told heavily in the general results and swelled our product largely. The consequence was these mines were in a measure exhausted, and new ones had to be sought and opened, at best a slow operation. And, profiting by experience, a mine is now worked as a farmer manages his land—taking care not to exhaust it by forcing crops, but relying on a regular and sure income, even though less per year. Placer mining, I confess, is fast losing its character, and the product from that source is growing less and less, and in a short time we shall scarcely hear of it, and henceforth must look to the rocks for results. Placer mining cannot last, for it is like gleaning a wheat field—yielding largely the first time you go over it, but the supply is not renewed; and California has literally been dug over and dug out—that portion, I mean, which has any promise of placer or surface mining.

Placer mining in Montana and Idaho has also fallen off proportionately; but, nevertheless, we are actually realizing larger profits from our mines than ever before, and there are a larger number of mines at this moment paying dividends than at any time since the introduction of quartz mining. The reason we are realizing greater profits is the reduced cost of working, economy of management, &c. The fact is, we are just beginning to learn *how* to work our mines—just getting to be miners—and the consequence is that mines that were abandoned a few years ago, on account of the cost of working them, are coming into market and being worked with profit. In 1860 we could not work $15 rock; now we work to profit that paying only from $6 to $7 per ton. Improvements in machinery, experience in treatment of ores, and reduction in the price of labor, has enabled us to do this, and, as I said before, although the gross product has diminished, individual profit has been greater. Abundant harvests will in some measure supply this deficiency this year, and if we only had tonnage wherewith to ship our supplies, while prices rule so high with you, it would relieve us considerably—a benefit we hope soon to realize, for our necessities are great.

A bank, as every one knows, is an institution that is willing to take a bond for your life, subject to call, and, like the old Don in the opera of Ernani, they blow their horn at a very inconvenient season. You can get money sometimes, but just when you want it most and are the least able to pay they call for it, and call very loud too. So it is here now—just at this time, when everybody wants to borrow, the banks wont lend, and say they can't go any further; and the circulation of little printed slips of paper among this community is quite equal to votes on an election day—these little invitations to call and settle strike more terror than forty earthquakes. It is almost impossible to realize on anything. As an instance, a well-known early Californian, in the tobacco way, being sharply dunned by the Bank of California walked in and said: "Gentlemen, I owe you —— dollars?" "Yes." "You want it?" "We do." "Well, you can't get it." "But we must have it." "Well, there's my place in Oakland, that cost me fifty thousand; there's my house on Harrison-street, that cost fifty; my stock in trade, worth a hundred thousand, just take charge of all, realize on it, pay yourselves and give me a check for the balance remaining, if any. You are mighty smart fellows, and may be able to do it, but I'll be hanged if I can." There are plenty of others who are willing to make similar propositions, and would be very glad if sufficient talent and ability could be developed to bring them out of their embarrassments.

There is one dreadful leech on our gold product that is imperceptible to the community, but has a depleting effect on the money market, and that is the coin paid in for customs which is withdrawn from the market, shipped East, and its place is not supplied by its equivalent in paper money as with you. Here, when two gold dollars are withdrawn from circulation we have no three paper ones to take their places as in the East. The Treasury Department have been steadily draining us of our gold, not one dollar of which ever sees daylight again here after being paid into the Custom-house.

The Government is obliged to do business here as other people do it, on a coin basis, and all the disbursements are made in paper at coin equivalent. They pay out greenbacks at 63 and 70 cents on the dollar and ship gold. Why not retain the gold here and pay it out for such disbursements? I do not expect to be rewarded by a place in the Custom-house for this brilliant suggestion. I charge the honorable Secretary nothing for it, but if he will only adopt the idea, this community would nominate him for next President which seems to be the object and aim of every public man whose ambition is to rush in where angels would fear to tread—a very nice place for an angelic disposition truly.

If the honorable Secretary will order the disbursements made in coin, it will add very much to the ease of the money market and prosperity of California, and be more economical for the Government, for purchases can always be made cheaper for coin, than by the present complicated method of figuring coin into greenbacks and then greenbacks into coin again. It would simplify very much. The Government shipments of coin from here the last nine months amount to *nine millions of dollars*. No joke for any community of 120,000 souls to lose that snug little sum, and it hits us very hard. The receipts of greenbacks by the Internal Revenue Office come very near paying the entire disbursements of the Government in this State; but this paper is not money to us any more than pork or flour; it is simply merchandise, bought and sold, and no more enters into circulation than gold does with you. We are short of coin, that is certain, and when we come to overhaul our cash account we find that the Government has tolled us to the extent of nine millions. We have say six millions locked up in grain. The State and City Treasurers have been collecting our taxes, taking about three millions, and two millions sent East for speculation recently, making a grand total of twenty millions of hard dollars we are short, and all has been taken out of circulation in the last few months; and in addition our merchants have shipped heavily to avail themselves of the advance in gold in the East. It is asking a great deal for any community to stand this sort of thing, and not get weak in the knees; and we don't get a cent from abroad. Every dollar must be replaced by the sweat of the brow—digging, delving and knocking the rocks to pieces: and it must naturally strike any one that we have quite a little job on hand; and yet for all these tight times, improvements are going on, buildings are going up, new streets being graded and opened, new docks and wharves being built, &c. Somebody appears to have a little coin left, and lucky people they are; blessed is the man who don't fear steamer day nor 3 o'clock. Speaking of improvements, a project is on foot to continue Montgomery-street to the south beach, intersecting Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, which would make a magnificent thoroughfare, and, of course, cost millions; but it would beautify the city, and improve the value of property in that vicinity very much.

California beats all the countries I ever saw for monopolies. A water company starts up, gets under way successfully, then an opposition springs up—a regulator that is going to do the people justice, and put a stop to imposition; it is very high-toned and uncompromising; in a few months they quietly consolidate, double up the stock, and organize a mutual admiration society, make lots of money, and let the dear people suffer. Gas companies, as everybody knows, and especially the citizens of New-York, are proverbial for being arbitrary and the hardest-hearted, small souled corporations in existence. We have one patterned after yours, and fully as bad, but our hopes were raised by the formation of a new company, composed of "our purest citizens"—men that could not be bought up nor compromised with, they were above it; and so we have pocketed all our gas-griefs and impositions, and chuckled at the thought of the good time coming, when healthy competition would remedy all these evils. But, alas! our purest citizens couldn't stand the pressure. They had their price, and the old Company paid it and the papers announce a "consolidation." The same old story, double up the stock—somebody makes a pile, and the dear public learns again that all is vanity, vexation, and gas.

I sometimes drop in to get my boots blacked at a little place, the proprietor of which is a jolly, grinning colored brother, named "BOB." Next door was a rival establishment, owned by "SIMON," a colored gentleman, also. Opposition has run strong, and a bitter feud existed for several months between the parties, each having its friends and patrons. Yesterday I stopped as usual, and was surprised to find the room enlarged and SIMON and BOB both hard at it, one whistling and the other singing very happily. "Why, BOB, what's been going on here? How is this?" "Oh! nuthin', only, you see, Boss, we's followed the fashion and 'consolidated.'" It was a simple operation; only to knock down a thin board partition, and the two establishments became one and the *entente cordiale* fully restored. Stock doubled, stockholders happy, and prices raised to ten cents.

A very extensive bed of fire-clay has been discovered about 70 miles north, which, having been thoroughly tested, proves of superior quality, and henceforth we shall make our own fire-bricks, obviating the necessity for further importations. We shall soon be able to get along without the balance of the world, be perfectly independent, manufacturing, raising and discovering everything we require in the way of necessaries, luxuries, fine arts, coarse arts, &c.

There was a grand review and light artillery battery drill at the Presidio this afternoon in compliment to Ex-Gov. KENNEDY, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR. The review was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were afterward invited to Gen. MCDOWELL's quarters and handsomely entertained. The day was beautiful, and everything passed off delightfully, the only drawback being an accident to a poor fellow at one of the guns, which by some means went off while they were in the act of loading it, seriously injuring the man, blowing off a part of his hand and stunning him. He was carried to the hospital. Several of the ladies, supposing him killed, went off into a little touch of hysterics. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of the gunner tending the "vent." The man has since died from the injuries. The weekly reviews and receptions at Gen. MCDOWELL's quarters are very popular, and are attended by the *élite* of the city, the ladies voting them delightful—anything military being, as we all know, a weakness of the sex. They are strong on discipline, and have a little disposition to enforce it themselves. If they are not born to command, it is no fault of theirs that they don't do it.

PODGERS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

United States Revenue-Inspector Cochen Discharged—The Case of T. B. Tilton Resumed—Fraudulent Branding—Testimony of Messrs. Tappan and Cochen, &c., &c.

The investigation of the alleged distillery fraud cases was resumed yesterday morning in Brooklyn, before Commissioner NEWTON, at his rooms in Montague-street, near the City Hall. The Court was opened at 10 A. M., and the case of the United States *vs.* FRED COCHEN, was taken up. Mr. TRACY, the District-Attorney, called

Mr. Isaac McNulty, who testified as follows: I was a partner of Mr. James M. Wilson in the distillery; Mr. Cochen visited the distillery in August last as a Revenue Inspector; he was there probably three times during the month and inspected the distillery; examined the affairs and accounts.

Q.—Made a thorough investigation of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

District-Attorney—I had a talk with Mr. McNulty, and desired to have his evidence sworn to in Court. His evidence, and all the information I can get upon the subject satisfied me that Mr. Wilson did not understand the facts which he stated in that affidavit when he made it, and was not aware of what he was doing when he made it. The evidence, as you will see, exonerates the officer so far as the main charge in the affidavit is concerned, viz.: that he did not visit the distillery after that time, and shows that he did visit it, and make the usual examinations. From all the information I can get on the subject, I think it is but right and proper not to press this examination further.

The Commissioner—Then you consent to the dismissal, without any action of the Commissioner.

District-Attorney—Yes, Sir.

The Commissioner—Mr. Cochen, then, stands discharged. Will you have the same disposition in the other case?

District Attorney—Yes, Sir; the only question in the other case will be a question against Mr. Wilson for perjury, and from the evidence that comes to me that proceeding ought not to be taken under the circumstances.

The Commissioner announced the discharge of Mr. Cochen and Mr. Wilson.

The case of the United States *vs.* T. B. Tilton was then called up.

District Attorney—The defendant is arrested on the charge of having, as an inspector of spirits under the Internal Revenue law, branded for John Develin and a Mr. Levan, his partner, spirits that were manufactured since Sept. 1, 1866, as having been manufactured prior to Sept. 1, knowing at the time of so branding them that the tax as required by law had not been paid. That your Honor may clearly apprehend the importance of this act and its criminal nature it will be necessary to refer briefly to the change of the law that took place by the Act of July 13, 1866. This act provides in general that liquor manufactured after the act shall take effect shall be measured and gauged in the distillery before being removed from thence into a bonded warehouse. It advises a system of brands to be placed upon this liquor so that any person seeing the casks going through the streets can tell whether that liquor has paid the tax required by law or not. It provides that there shall be an Inspector appointed for each distillery, who shall always be in the distillery and keep a general oversight of the affairs, inspect, gauge and brand the liquor before it is removed to the bonded warehouse, when it shall be rebranded on being taken from the bonded warehouse for sale or other transfer. The various brands necessary to indicate the state and condition of the liquor are provided by law. It had become necessary in carrying this act into effect to provide in some way for the spirits that had been manufactured prior to Sept. 1, so that that should be known and designated from the liquor manufactured subsequent to Sept. 1, 1866, and in regard to the spirits manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, the 43d section of the act provides that any person owning any distilled spirits intended for sale manufactured prior to the time when this act takes effect, exceeding fifty gallons altogether, shall notify the Collector of the district within sixty days thereafter the gauge and proof of the same. Upon the receipt of said notice the Collector shall cause said spirits to be gauged or proved, and the casks to be marked, viz.: "Distilled spirits manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866. A. B., Inspector —— District; inspected — day, 1866." These blanks are of course to be filled by the Inspector, so they will note the character of the liquor, stating that it was manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, giving the name of the Inspector, the district where inspected and the time when inspected. That shall all appear on the barrel branded, so that any one seeing it in the streets or anywhere in the avenues of commerce may know that that liquor was manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866. This brand is not to be put on until the tax has been paid upon that liquor of two dollars per gallon, which shows that the liquor has been inspected. The act further provides that persons owning these spirits shall give notice to the Collector, stating that he has on hand a quantity of spirits exceeding fifty gallons manufactured prior to Sept. 1, on which the tax has been paid, and which he desires to have branded; and upon the receipt of such notice it is the duty of the Collector to cause that liquor to be inspected and branded by an Inspector of the district. That inspection must be reported to the Collector. Now, your Honor will discover at once the immense field which this act opens for fraud and speculation by a combination between officials and dealers in spirits. Indeed, the act itself, as public acts must, rests entirely for its efficiency upon the honesty and faithfulness of the officers whose duty it is to execute it. If a public officer, charged with the execution of this section of the law, conspire with the manufacturer or dealer in spirits to place this brand upon liquor manufactured subsequent to Sept. 1, on which no tax has been paid, he thereby gives currency to that liquor and it may pass anywhere in our commercial marts without suspicion and without detection, because it goes under the seal of the Government with the certificate of the Government upon it that it was manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, and the tax thereon has been paid. Therefore, by a combination between the dealer and the official this system of inspection may be carried on for an indefinite period of time. We can hardly set a limit to the time when liquor thus branded, would cease to pass current and without suspicion through our streets and upon our exchanges. The defendant was a government official—an Inspector of distilled spirits, appointed for the Third district of the State of New-York. It became his duty as such official to place this brand upon all spirits when directed by his Collector, that had been manufactured and paid the tax prior to Sept. 1, 1866. But he himself carries the brand; he has the power to give currency to this contraband liquor, with, or without the direction of his Collector, and he may place it upon the liquor at his pleasure. If he makes return to his Collector, the Collector may have notice of it; but if he withholds these returns, I see no way by which the Collector may be advised of his criminality. Thus it must rest in the honesty and faithfulness of the Inspectors themselves whether liquor manufactured subsequent to September 1 shall be branded as having been manufactured prior to September 1, and even paid the tax. We expect to show that Mr. TILTON, the defendant, entered into a collusion with a dealer in spirits in this City, by which it was agreed that he should brand the liquor purchased by this dealer, and manufactured subsequent to September 1, having paid the tax. We expect to show that in pursuance of this arrangement, frauds to a most enormous extent have been perpetrated upon the Government. We expect to show that this dealer has been able to defraud the Government to the extent at least of $240,000. These figures only approximate the amount. We expect to show that the system of the fraud was thus: That this dealer made an arrangement with the various illicit distillers in this City by which he was to purchase their liquor at from $1 50 to $1 90 per gallon, as he could meet with customers, holding out to them the inducement that by their selling to him he would be able to screen them from detection for illicit distilling, and find a market for their whisky; and only by selling to him could their whisky or spirits be branded so as to pass safely through the streets and be disposed of without seizure and confiscation by the Government. We shall show that this dealer had inspected for him as having been manufactured, prior to Sept. 1, about three thousand barrels of liquor. We expect to show that Mr. TILTON branded some sixteen or seventeen hundred barrels himself out of the three thousand. We expect to show the manner in which he branded them, and we shall show by circumstances, if not directly, that he knew and must have known that this liquor was not manufactured prior to Sept. 1. If we do that, your Honor, we suppose we have brought him within the last clause of Sec. 43 of the act of July 1, that any person branding such spirits, knowing the tax not to have been paid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for not more than two years, at the discretion of the Court.

TESTIMONY OF F. W. TAPPAN.

Mr. F. W. Tappan was then sworn and testified: Am one of the Deputy Collectors of the Third Collection District; have been so since Aug. 3, 1862; know Mr. Tilton; he has been an Inspector during the same period; Mr. Tilton is known as an Inspector of spirits; know John Develin; he resides in this city; I know Mr. Levan slightly; he was introduced to the office as a broker of spirits for Develin and himself; we had requests from Mr. Levan for the branding of spirits manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866; I found a request from Mr. Develin this morning in the office, and I showed it to the Collector, but he said it was new to him and had never been filed or acted on; [paper shown;] this paper was found among some loose papers some two or three weeks ago, when I was looking for other papers on a table in the Collector's office, and put it in a pigeon-hole which I overturned when I was subpenaed; I never acted upon that paper.

Mr. JENKS objected to the paper being put in evidence, on the ground that the paper was not shown to have been presented either to the Collector or the Deputy Collector.

The District-Attorney contended that the paper should be received, because it should form a strong portion of the evidence.

Mr. JENKS contended that the paper could form no portion of the evidence in the case, inasmuch as it was never presented to either the Collector or the Deputy Collector.

The District-Attorney stated that his object was to show that Mr. TILTON had never been authorized to inspect liquor for Mr. DEVELIN—that Mr. DEVELIN had made an application to have liquor inspected, but that the application was refused.

The Commissioner ruled that the paper was admissible in evidence, and it was then read. It was a formal application to have liquor inspected as having been manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866.

Witness continued—No inspection was ever ordered to my knowledge under that application. Mr. Tilton never had any authority to inspect liquor for John Develin, as having been manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866.

[Witness here produced a number of orders, which he said were brought by Mr. TILTON, as returns of inspections, immediately after the 1st of November. One of the papers was an order for the inspection of liquor for LEVAN.]

Witness continued—These returns are in duplicate.

The District-Attorney then offered in evidence the application of THOMAS LEVAN to have liquor inspected.

No objection was made by the defence, and the paper was admitted.

The return of Mr. TILTON was then read in evidence. It certified that he had inspected 1,775 barrels of liquor for Mr. LEVAN, which had been manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866.

I never gave any direction for the inspection of this liquor. The Collector on the 1st of September established the rule that parties must make written applications accompanied by an affidavit, that the liquors were manufactured prior to Sept. 1st, 1866; I never gave Mr. Tilton any instructions, nor heard any given to him; Mr. Tilton never told me that he was inspecting liquor for Mr. Levan or Mr. Develin from day to day, and I had no knowledge that Mr. Tilton was inspecting liquor for Mr. Levan from the time the order was given from day to day until the 1st of November under the order; according to the rules of the office Mr. Tilton's duty on the receipt of the order was discretionary; the utmost confidence was had in the Inspectors that they discharged their duties and made their returns; there were no rules in the office for the government of the Inspectors in regard to their acts under inspections ordered—I handed the affidavit and application to Mr. Tilton myself to act under it, but gave him no instructions about it. There was only one application from Levan that I have any knowledge of. I don't know what Levan's business is. I never spoke to him, except when he appeared on that occasion.

Cross-examined—The application was made by Mr. Levan, and action taken under it in the same manner as under all other applications.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK COCHEU.

Mr. Frederick Cocheu, being called by the District-Attorney, was sworn, and testified that he was a United States Internal Revenue Inspector since Sept. 13, 1866; on the morning of Oct. 2, between 6 and 7 o'clock, I saw some liquor going into the plumbing establishment of Mr. Develin; saw two loads go into the large gates in Hudson-avenue, near Sands-street; some short time after I went in to see what they were doing; saw Tilton in the yard; he had his book and pencil in his hand and was taking off the guages of the barrels; Develin and some four or five other men stood around the yard in different positions; one man had a brand and brush in his hand; other brands lay on the barrel in front of him with the blacking to brand them and everything; some one of the party saw me; I was inside the plumbing establishment this time, with the door fastened so that I could not get out, the door being fastened on the outside; I was looking through a window; one of the party called Develin's attention to the fact that I was inside; he unbarred the door from the outside and came in, took me by the coat and pulled me into his private office; I counted forty-one barrels in the yard; saw Tilton take the number of the barrels on his book, and saw a man branding them with T. B. Tilton's brands; Tilton, Develin and four others whom I do not know, were there; there were two or three carts in front of the door; when I saw them go into the yard they had six barrels a piece, marked in chalk; one lot was marked W and the other F; the whisky was rolled through an alley-way into the yard; at that time I was up and down Hudson-avenue; I could just see the tops of the barrels through the window, which was about four feet high, and counted forty-one; the front house is a frame building, two stories, and an alley, about ten or twelve feet wide, extending into the back yard from the street; The back yard might be 20 by 25 feet; on each side is a high fence 7 or 8 feet high; back of the house is a stable; there was every indication that the stable was a storehouse for liquor; the front building was used as a plumbing establishment; almost always saw Develin there on the sidewalk or inside; it was his place of business so far as I knew; Mr. Levan was the agent of Develin, who has an interest in several distilleries and buys and sells liquor from other distillers.

The District Attorney at this stage not being able to proceed with the case, it was laid over till Saturday next at 12 M.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Two Men Quarrel over a Game of Cards and One is Shot Dead—The Murderer Arrested on the Spot—Inquest by Coroner Gover.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES TIERNEY was engaged in playing euchre in the barroom of Millemann's Hall, situated on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue. TIERNEY's adversary at that time was one PATRICK DEMPSEY, of No. 134 West Twenty-eighth-street. After two or three games had been played, DEMPSEY rose from the card-table a loser, which fact so elated TIERNEY, that he declared his ability and willingness "to beat any man in the house at euchre." The challenge was quickly accepted by EDWARD BARRY, of No. 121 West Thirty-first-street. These two men then sat down and commenced a new game, but before they had finished it a quarrel ensued, and considerable harsh language was used on both sides. At this juncture, Mr. KLUMP, one of the proprietors of the place, interfered and placed himself between the disputants. While KLUMP was thus endeavoring to pacify both TIERNEY and BARRY, the latter began to take off his coat, which belligerent attitude so far enraged TIERNEY that he drew a small single-barrelled pistol from his pocket and discharged it over KLUMP's shoulder full in the face of BARRY, the bullet taking effect in the forehead of the latter, causing a fatal wound.

BARRY was then removed to the Jews' Hospital, where he expired at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. News of the tragedy soon reached the Police, and TIERNEY was arrested by Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and by him locked up in a cell.

During yesterday afternoon Coroner GOVER proceeded to the Jews' Hospital, and after impanneling a Jury, obtained the following evidence:

Patrick Dempsey, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 134 West Twenty-eighth-street; last evening deceased and I were in company together; about half-past eleven o'clock we went into Millemann's Hall to have a glass of lager; the prisoner was sitting at a table; after taking lager, Klump, deceased and myself sat down to play cards; prisoner came up and asked to join us, which was assented to; after the game was over we all rose, when prisoner told deceased that he did not know how to play; Barry said he could beat the prisoner any time; at this the prisoner made but a step, drew a pistol, and fired, when deceased fell; I seized the prisoner and held him until a policeman arrived; deceased never spoke after being shot; he was taken to this Hospital and I went to the Station-house; prisoner was under the influence of liquor, but not so drunk but that he knew what he was about; I took the pistol from him, and he tried to get it back again; I was not acquainted with the prisoner and do not think the deceased was either; the shot was fired before I could grasp the prisoner; I saw the prisoner draw the pistol; deceased and I were both sober.

Henry Funk being sworn, testified—I am one of the proprietors of Millemann's Hall; the prisoner has been a frequent visitor; he came in last night; I cannot say he was under the influence of liquor; about nine P. M., I think, deceased and Dempsey came in and took a drink or two; after which they and Mr. Klump sat down to play cards; I was at another table with friends, when the first thing that drew my attention to the other table was seeing the prisoner jump up and say he would not be cheated by any one: deceased and prisoner called one another liars, and Barry pulled off his coat to fight Tierney, but the difficulty was settled, and the game played out; after this Dempsey and prisoner played together for the house, when they fell out, and deceased interfered, telling the prisoner that if he insulted his friend he would consider himself insulted, or words to that effect; some more words passed, when the prisoner pulled out a pistol and shot deceased; Barry was then trying to get at prisoner, and my partner was keeping him off; he did not make any violent threats, however; I did not see any other fighting going on at the time; Dempsey seized the prisoner, and I went for a doctor; deceased and Dempsey were both under the influence of liquor.

David Cunningham, an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified to having made the arrest, after rapping, and Officer Miseman responded. He knew nothing of the occurrence except by hearsay.

Frederick Klump testified that he was one of the proprietors of Millimann's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue; the prisoner has been in the habit of frequenting his place about nine years; on Friday night about ten o'clock he came in and drank several times; about eleven o'clock deceased and Dempsey came in, and asked witness to play a game of cards, which he did; Tierney came up and asked to play with them, and several games were played; during the last game Barry did not play trumps when he should have done so; high words passed between Barry and Tierney, but they became reconciled; they went to the bar and drank, when Barry and Tierney quarreled, witness trying to separate them; Barry was going toward Tierney, but witness stopped him; while standing in front of Barry he heard the report of a pistol, and deceased fell to the floor; Dempsey seized Tierney, and a policeman arrived soon after and took him in charge; Barry was removed to the hospital, and Tierney was taken to the station-house; at the time of the shooting Tierney was standing behind witness, and Barry in front of him; Dempsey was at his right side; deceased did not raise his hand toward the prisoner, and advanced only one step when witness stopped him.

Dr. Teller, house physician of the Jews' Hospital, said that upon examining deceased, when he was admitted to the institution, he found a pistol shot wound in the forehead, out of which the brain matter was oozing; he died in an hour after admission; ten hours after death witness made a *post-mortem* examination, and found a pistol-shot wound about 1½ inches above the eyebrow, and an inch to the left of the median line; upon exposing the brain a large clot of blood was found, which caused compression of the brain; the ball entered the left hemisphere, passing backward and crossing to the right hemisphere, where the ball was found lodged; death resulted by compression of the brain, resulting from the above described wound.

The case being committed to the Jury, they found the following verdict:

"That EDWARD BARRY came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JAMES TIERNEY, on the morning of Nov. 24, 1866."

The Coroner accordingly committed the accused to the Tombs for trial. He is 35 years of age, a native of Ireland, and lives at No. 102 West Twenty-eighth-street. He bore an excellent character, and has a wife and four children. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, and leaves a widow and three small children.

Departure of Gen. Dix for Paris.

Yesterday Gen. JOHN A. DIX, United States Minister to the Court of NAPOLEON, departed for Europe by the Bremen steamer *New-York*, Capt. ERNST. The steamers of the line were all gaily decorated with the Prussian and other colors, and many of the public buildings in the vicinity of the wharf from which the steamer left made a liberal display of bunting. About noon Mr. JOHN W. DIX, who accompanies his father to Paris, arrived, and was shortly afterwards followed by the General. As soon as the latter stepped from his carriage he was at once recognized, and was warmly greeted. The officers of the vessel, who had ranged themselves near the gangway, received the General with all due respect, the band on board struck up a lively air, and the General, accompanied by a friend, stepped on board and proceeded to the main saloon. Here he found a number of his personal friends, who had assembled to bid him farewell, among whom were Postmaster-General RANDALL, Assistant Postmaster KASSON, Surveyor WAKEMAN, Postmaster KELLY, and Ex-Postmaster TAYLOR. After congratulating Gen. DIX on the appointment which had just been conferred on him, a warm farewell was taken, and the General retired to his private cabin. Gen. DIX appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and to enjoy the anticipation of the voyage.

Among the passengers by the *New-York* are Gen. VAN ALEN and Mr. JAMES J. VAN ALEN, of this City.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Radical Republican Nominations for Aldermen.

The Radical Republicans held their Aldermanic Conventions last evening with the following result:

First District—Adjourned to Monday night.
Third District—Adjourned to Wednesday night.
Fifth District—EUGENE WARD nominated.
Seventh District—WILLIAM B. WHITE nominated.
Ninth District—S. B. H. VANCE nominated.
Eleventh District—JOHN GOLLER nominated.
Thirteenth District—NATHAN C. ELY nominated.
Fifteenth District—No meeting.
Seventeenth District—Adjourned to Wednesday night.

Democratic Nomination for Alderman and Councilman.

JAMES GREGORY was last evening nominated for Alderman of the Ninth District by the Tammany, McKeon and Democratic Union Parties. PATRICK GIBNEY was nominated for Councilman by the same parties.

Tammany Nomination for Comptroller.

The Tammany Hall City Convention met last evening and unanimously nominated RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for Comptroller.

Mozart School Nomination.

The Mozart Convention for the nomination of School Commissioner of the Seventh District met last evening and nominated RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NUMISMATICS AND ARCHÆOLOGY.—The American Numismatic and Archæological Society held a meeting in the Society Library building, Thursday evening, the Vice-President, Dr. PERINE in the chair. A paper prepared by G. H. APPLEGATE, of San Francisco, was read, upon numismatics and archæology in California. A letter from Messrs. STEVENS Bros., of London, offering to duplicate copies of medals by a new process was read, and the offer accepted. Seals of the Territory of New-Mexico, coins and books were received; also the fine medal of the College of New-York, presented by Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON. After the election of W. C. PRIME and A. C. ROBERTS as resident members, CHAS. H. HOMER, J. T. BROWN, and Prof. ANTHON were proposed for membership.

MEETING OF THE POLICE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting was called yesterday of the representatives of the Police Mutual Benefit Association to consider the claim of the friends of an officer who died this week in the First Precinct. From the evidence laid before the representatives it appeared that the name of the deceased officer was not on the benefit-roll of the Precinct until a few hours before his death; it was unanimously resolved that the claims were not sustained. All the Precincts now belong to the Association except the Central Park Police. They have applied for admission; but, owing to some misunderstanding, they have not yet been admitted.

A STRANGE FREAK.—MICHAEL SULLIVAN, while intoxicated, set fire to his room at No. 82 Monroe-street, and in doing so was himself severely burned about his face and hands. The Seventh Precinct Police arrested him, and his injuries were dressed by a Police Surgeon, when he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The damage to the premises was slight.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE OPERATIONS OF A POLICE CAPTAIN AND THE RESULT.—In the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge LOTT presiding, the case of CHRISTOPHER MULLER against ENOCH C. JACOBS, Captain of the Forty-second Police Precinct, who was sued for trespass, was tried. The defendant, it appears, went to the premises of MULLER, who kept a grocery-store in Bridge-street, on a Sunday in May last, and, as alleged, forcibly entered the house through a window and threatened to arrest plaintiff for violation of the Excise Law in selling liquor on Sunday. The plaintiff, it appears, was eating his breakfast at the time the Police Captain entered, and the bar was closed. The Jury in the case found a verdict in favor of plaintiff. Damage, $25.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT WHISKY.—Revenue Inspector FREDERICK COCHEU surprised a party loading a cargo of illicit spirits at the foot of North First-street, E. D., at an early hour yesterday morning. Those having charge of the lighter pushed off at his approach, abandoning forty-six barrels of spirits, which were promptly seized. The same officer seized twelve barrels of poteen the previous night while it was being deposited at the distillery of CUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM, in First-street. The packages in both cases were fraudulently branded, or not branded at all.

ABSTRACTING MONEY FROM A LETTER.—A boy named THOMAS MANNING, aged 16 years, was arrested by Detective FROST, for grand larceny, on the charge of taking $25 from a letter, with which he was intrusted in October last, to deliver at No. 112 East Twenty-ninth-street, New-York. The boy, as alleged, opened the letter and appropriated the contents to his own use, and with it made a trip to Philadelphia. He returned a few days since and was taken into custody. He is held for examination before Justice CORNWELL.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of RICHARD HARDING and JOHN H. BURKE, of Brooklyn, were proven in the Surrogate's Court during the past week. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of John Tierney, of New-Lots; Addison Ackley, Barney Shutley, Daniel Friel, Wm. Gilmore, John Young, Bernard H. Broderick, Elizabeth Lockwood, Patrick Lane, H. Wells, G. R. Walton, F. R. Taylor and John E. Grey, all of Brooklyn.

DECEASED.—Mr. HENRY OSWALD, an aged citizen, who formerly occupied the position of Assistant Captain of the Third Precinct Police (now known as the Forty-third Precinct), died at the residence of his son, AMOS F. OSWALD, No. 10 East Warren-street, about 5 o'clock last evening. The deceased was in the 87th year of his age. He leaves a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

VIOLATION OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.—The Forty-third Precinct Police yesterday arrested fifteen persons for keeping hogs in the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards. Several were fined $2 each by Justice WALSH, and in the remaining cases sentence was suspended until Wednesday next, in order to give the proprietors an opportunity to remove the nuisance.

CHURCH UNION.—A series of conferences and sermons, presenting the more advanced features of Church unity, is prepared for this city and New-York. The first conference in the series will be held on Sunday evening in Rev. Dr. SPEAR's Church, corner of Amity and Clinton streets. The rectors and pastors of different denominations are expected to participate.

THE GREEN-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Common Council recently authorized the City Railroad Company to construct a railroad in Green-avenue, to which some of the property-owners objected. An injunction restraining the City Railroad Company from laying tracks and establishing a railroad in that thoroughfare was yesterday issued by the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and work on the road was consequently suspended.

FELL FROM A HOUSE.—A workman named JEREMIAH HOLM fell from the roof of a two-story house in Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Friday, with the effect of dislocating one of his wrists and sustaining other severe bruises. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer NOLAN, of the Forty-Eighth Police Precinct.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire about noon yesterday, in the Second District, was caused by the burning of a tar-pot in Sedgewick-street. No damage was caused.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The total number of arrests made by the Police during the week was 418, mainly for small offences.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE GOLD ROBBERY AT NEWARK.—E. A. OSBORNE, the young man previously mentioned as having been charged by his employers, Messrs. HALL, DODD & Co., manufacturing jewelers of Newark, with stealing $3,000 worth of gold, was yesterday fully committed for trial. The accused has been in the employ of the firm for several years, and has heretofore had their confidence and esteem. The first intimation they had of his dishonest practices was from a party in New-York, to whom OSBORNE had been sending bullion from time to time, until in the aggregate it amounted to $3,000. When taken into custody several small pieces of gold and silver solder were found upon his person. A large piece of gold bullion was found at his residence, and it has also been ascertained that he has sent some to parties in the Eastern States.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A LITTLE GIRL.—A man named C. H. SCHULTZ, 40 years of age, residing at the corner of Newark and First streets, Hoboken, was arrested on Saturday morning, on a warrant issued by Justice POPE, wherein he is charged by a widow lady residing in Bloomfield-street, with having at various times violated the person of her little daughter, aged 8 years. SCHULTZ is a music teacher, and it is alleged that the offence was committed at the house of the complainant while the accused was there in the capacity of teacher. He was committed to the County Jail for trial.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.—At a late hour on Friday night the family residing at No. 44 Boston-street, Newark, were disturbed by an unusual noise in the lower part of the house, and two young men, members of the family, proceeded to investigate the cause of it. Upon descending to the basement they discovered two burglars busily at work. The young men made a vigorous attack upon the strangers, who finding that they were getting roughly handled, finally succeeded in making their escape.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK PEDDLER.—A jewelry peddler, belonging in New-York, named ALBERT FRIEUND, was arrested in Jersey City, on Saturday, on a charge of selling without a license, the penalty for which is $50. He gave security before Justice WARREN to appear for examination.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a painter named ROBERT ANDERSON, while engaged painting on a building at BALANTINE's Brewery, in Newark, jumped backwards from a ladder and broke both his legs below the knee. The injured man supposed that a timber was about to fall upon him from a scaffolding which was being taken down.

RAILROAD PROJECT.—The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey intend making application to the next Legislature for authority to build a road to Newark.

One Dollar Expended now in Purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight Cough, or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Moth and Freckles.
Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Wholesale Stock
OF BOYS' CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
GREAT TUMBLE IN PRICES.
The wholesale season is now over, and before commencing the manufacture of our SPRING STOCK, we offer
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY
the balance of our entire stock in both departments
AT RETAIL,
in suits and single garments,
WITHOUT REGARD TO
COST.
AUTLER & SCHAFFER,
Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers,
No. 448 Broadway.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c. &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

A Thanksgiving Dinner Spoiled by heavy and doughy pastry. The pastry saved and made delicious by using the PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HULL—GEROW.—At Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Warren Hathaway, CHARLES W. HULL, of New-York City, to HENRIETTA V., daughter of Elias Gerow, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

FANCHER.—On Friday, Nov. 23, J. S. FANCHER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 27 East 31st-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., without further notice.

GILSEY.—Of typhoid fever, JOSEPHINE, the wife of Peter Gilsey, Jr., and youngest daughter of Dr. A. C. Castle, aged 20 years.

The friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—After a long and painful illness, on Thursday morning, Nov. 22, CHARLES A. JARVIS, son of the late Noah Jarvis, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the members of St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 316 West 22d-st., on Monday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. The burial services will be held at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on same day, at 3½ P. M.

OAKLEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 23, BYALEY OAKLEY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, C. A. Fuller, No. 210 West 20th-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SINCLAIRE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 23, the result of injuries caused by being thrown from a railroad car, JOHN, eldest son of William Sinclaire, of West Hoboken, N. J., and grandson of the late John Sinclaire, of Belfast, Ireland, Esq., aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, West Hoboken, this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Harlem, on Friday, Nov. 23, ANDREW A. VAN NOSTRAND, aged 20 years, 2 months and 15 days, son of the late Aury S. Van Nostrand, of West Farms.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, RICHARD VAN WYCK, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Barnett Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 90 Remsen-st., without further notice.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 24, FANNY E., youngest daughter of the late John Wade, of Baltimore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 Schermerhorn-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIENTAL BATHS.
Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. Plain Vapor, Electric and Fumigated Baths.
Ample accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.
Plain baths reduced to fifty cents for thirty days only.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
AND STATUARY,
AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS AND FANCY GOODS.
1,000 doz. French China Dinner Plates, the dozen, $2 50.
1,000 doz. French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen, $2 15.
500 Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, each, $15 00.
1,000 White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50.
500 White French China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, $38 00.
The above are all of the
FIRST QUALITY
of French China, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in New-York. Examine the goods and judge for yourselves.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING
PICTON'S
GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY.
The ingredients composing this remedy are of the most harmless kind, and may be used without the least fear of any deleterious effect. It never fails to effect an almost instantaneous and permanent cure, as well as preventing any recurrence of that distressing pain. Using this invaluable remedy has the wonderful power of preventing it ever occurring again.
Price 50 cents a bottle. To be had at No. 6 Clinton-place and of all respectable druggists.

JAPAN SILKS! JAPAN GOODS! CHINA curiosities, white and colored pineapple cress goods, French, India and American fans, American Indian articles, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free. Open pleasant evenings until after the holidays.
FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 858 BROADWAY, near 14th-st.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, in the show-window this week—Bronzes. N. B.—A new Wedding Card Envelope and the Crystalized Visiting Card. All Fancy Articles retailed at wholesale prices.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. London Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A POPULAR WORK ON THE STARS.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish This Day:
THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS,
AND THE CAUSES OF THEIR MOTIONS AND THEIR LIGHT.
By JACOB ENNIS,
Principal of the Scientific and Classical Institute, Philadelphia.
1 vol., 12mo, 394 pages. Cloth. Price $2 25.
"We can bear testimony to the satisfaction with which we have read this attempt of an earnest scientist to compass the immensity of created things. We lay by the book with a certainty that its perusal has been beneficial, and that the author has classified his facts in a way that impresses us with his perspicuity as a teacher."—*Boston Journal.*
"His book is well and clearly written, and it will be read with interest by those who are fond of astronomical studies."—*Commercial Advertiser.*
D. A. & CO have lately published:
THE MINOR PROPHETS, with Critical Notes by Rev. HENRY COWLES. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2 25.
THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. New Edition, with much original matter added. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $6.
THE HOME LIFE. A series of Discourses by JAMES B. BROWN. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.
THE OFFICE OF THE HOLY COMMUNION. By Rev. E. M. GOULBURN, author of "Thoughts on Personal Religion." 1 vol. Cloth, $1 25.
FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. Translated from the German. 1 vol., 12mo Cloth, $2.
HISTOIRE DE JULES CESAR, par S. M. I. NAPOLEON III. Vol. 2. Paper cover, $1 50; cloth, $3.
Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.
D. A. & CO.'S Holiday Catalogue now ready, and may be had gratuitously.

JUST OUT.
THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS.
A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.
By Surgeon GEORGE T. STEVENS.
This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.
No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.
Price in extra cloth..........$3
Price in Turkey morocco, gilt..........6
Agents wanted everywhere. The most liberal terms offered. No book in market offers as great encouragement to agents.
Address S. R. GRAY, Publisher,
No. 38 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

NEW WORK ON PHONOGRAPHY AND REPORTING.
NOW READY,
THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER. By JAMES E. MUNSON, Official Stenographer to the Surrogate's Court of New-York.
From this work may be learned, without oral assistance, the whole art of phonography, with all the recent improvements. Full instruction in newspaper and law reporting, preparing copy, proof-reading, &c., is also given. In the introduction it is shown how lawyers may avail themselves of nearly all the advantages of shorthand without the trouble of learning to write it. Price, post-paid, $2. Published by ROBERT H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.

A course of six lectures on *the Contents and Character of Emanuel Swedenborg's Theological Writings*, will be delivered BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Introductory lecture THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Washington and Greene avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, Pastor, late of Detroit, Mich., will preach a thanksgiving discourse at this church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., services commencing at 7½ o'clock. His theme will be "*Salient points in the recent history and present condition of the nation, as furnishing extraordinary occasion for thanksgiving.*" The public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—AT THIS Church the "New-York Praying Band," S. HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE FRIENDS OF the Hospital are respectfully reminded of the annual collection for its Thanksgiving Dinner, to be made in the Chapel of the same, after sermon by the Pastor, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 25th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND—Corner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. GEO. CARPENTER, of Ohio, will preach on SABBATH, Nov. 25. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and others invited to attend. Seats free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—COOPER INSTITUTE. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, voluntary lecture by Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH. Another lecture for the clergy on the "Black Crook," *The Naked Truth*, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY SUNDAY MEETINGS—Seats free. Discussion on the *Inspiration of the Bible*, at 3 P.M.; discussion on the *Divinity of Christ*, at 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Houston and Thompson sts. Rev. WM. MCLAREN, formerly Pastor, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND WILL GIVE her closing discourses at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Childrens' Progressive Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach at Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; and on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M.

ARMAGEDDON.—S. S. SNOW, THE MESSENGER, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Mighty Battle.*

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—DIVINE SERvices will be celebrated in the Spanish language at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, by order of the Vestry.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE FIRST of a course of sermons in behalf of this Society, will be preached in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 25, by Rev. W. E. ARMITAGE, Assistant Bishop elect of Wisconsin. Subject—*The Provision of the Church for the Training of her Children.* Service at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.
C. W. CHANDLER, Secretary.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (EPISCOPAL,) Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks east of Broadway. Seats free. Services on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. I. H. TUTTLE, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
Donations either in money or provisions for a Thanksgiving dinner for the inmates of St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry-st., are earnestly solicited. They should be sent in by Monday next.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (South Brooklyn, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, pastor. This congregation, under charge of their pastor, worship in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock. This arrangement will continue until the completion of their church edifice, or until further notice. Rev. W. A. BARTLETT will preach next SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Fifth Ward Mission Sabbath-school, under the patronage of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at their rooms, No. 21 Worth-st., near West Broadway, on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. Rev. J. S. INSKIP and others will be present and speak. Singing by the school. Friends of Missions come.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Town of Morality.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—Special centenary meetings will be held at this church on SUNDAY, Nov. 25. Rev. Dr. PORTER and Major-Gen. FISK will be present all day, and will aid in the services. Dr. PORTER will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Bishop JANES in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Reunion love feast at 2 P. M., to which all the former Pastor's members are invited.

KENNETH B. MARTIN, ESQ., A CONvert from Catholicism to Spiritualism, and Rev. S. C. HAYFORD, a convert from Universalism to Spiritualism, discourse before Spiritualists, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, the former at 10½ and the latter at 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Reasons for Becoming a Spiritualist—Inspiration.* Conference at 3 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Essay by JAMES H. FAY, Esq. Subject—*Law of Mutual Disclosures.* Young men and the public generally cordially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, formerly worshiping at the corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., will hold divine service in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On the next SUNDAY the Rector will preach at both services.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society will be celebrated next SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st. The sermon will be preached by Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., and a collection made in aid of the free distribution of Bibles and Prayer-books.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement and singing of these children.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 3d-av. Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. SUNDAY, Nov. 25. Subject of discourse—Morning—*The Final Triumph of Faith.* Evening—*Neutrals in the Great Conflict—who they are, and how God regards them.* A Thanksgiving service will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-av., corner 22d-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Thanksgiving service next THURSDAY, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED revivalist, will preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, (Dr. WESCOTT's,) South side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, every afternoon and evening next week (except Saturday) at 3 and at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. LEEDS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach at the Anniversary of the Christian Unity Society on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject; *The Italian Reform Movement.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. Subject: *Precomposed Forms of Prayer*; and Rev. BENJ. EVANS, of Minnesota, in the evening. The public are invited.

THE 140 WEEKS OF DANIEL, IX, 27, 28, YET IN THE FUTURE, will be the subject of a sermon by Elder P. CARRON, in the church, No. 108 West 24th-st., on WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Large paintings on the book of Daniel and Revelations will be in the sermon. Seats free.

REV. THRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will, D. V., preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Argus Hall, No. 609 Broadway, *Proving that Efforts to Perpetuate Life in Believers and Raise the Dead are now a Function of the Church and Commanded*, punctually at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 25, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*The Strength of the Hills*; for the evening—*The Sins of our Neighbors.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. F. C. EWER, RECTOR OF Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., will deliver the second of the course of sermons on the *Arms of the Bible*, repetition of which has been asked, THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER CHRISTOPHER AND BEDFORD STS.—The congregations of the Berean and Macdougal-st. Churches will meet with the North Baptist Church on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Dr. CHEEVER, on *The Incarnate Word as the only Demonstration of Truth to "Cure of Infidelity.*" Service at 7½; morning services at 10½.

SERVICES IN ENGLISH EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the French Church du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., will preach at both services.

DR. JONAS KING, OF ATHENS, Greece, will speak in Brooklyn on SABBATH, Nov. 25, at 10½ A. M. in the Central Congregational Church on Ormond-place, (Rev. J. C. FRENCH'S) and at 7½, evening, in the South Congregational Church, (Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR'S,) corner of Court and President sts.

EULOGY.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT SEVEN o'clock, in the Welsh Calvinistic Church on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., a eulogy on the late Rev. WM. ROWLANDS, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., will be delivered in Welsh, by Rev. Dr. ROBERTS.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the latter service—*Christ's last utterance on the Cross—"Father into Thine hands I commend my spirit."*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOS. HOLDICH, D. D., and at 7 P. M. by Rev. H. BANGS, P. E. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Young People's prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

FAREWELL SERVICES AT THE CHAPEL of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, Nov. 25. The congregation will meet, until the erection of their new edifice, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and Broadway.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor, will preach every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services on SUNDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Morning subject—*What is an Orthodox Christian?* Evening—*The Pope's Allocution.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. MR. BURDICK will preach in Hitzelberger's Hall 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH ROOM, NO. 18 Cooper Institute. Elder STUART, of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and at No. 108 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M.

BEDFORD-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Dr. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. S. D. BROWN, at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) 41st-st., near 6th-av.; Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon service being for deaf mutes.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. O. H. HUTTON will preach at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor; services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of evening lecture—*John Calvin as a Christian Leader.*

GEORGE S. CHAMBERS WILL PREACH for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on SABBATH EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ P. M., in Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place.

IF THE LORD WILL, THE GOOD NEWS of God will be announced in Room No. 17 of No. 887 Broadway, corner 22d-st., on SUNDAY, "the first day of the week," at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and SHEDD will supply the pulpit of this Church during the absence of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. MR. SMITH, OF WESTPORT, will preach for the congregation of the late Dr. HAWES, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112¾	100 Atlantic S.S.Co....	105
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	106⅝	100 Boston W. P.......	29
9,000 do..........	106½	200 do........	29⅜
8,000 do..........	106½	20 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	179
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109	200 do........	176
1,500 do..........	108⅞	200 N. Y. Central......	110⅜
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106⅞	600 do........	110⅜
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	106⅞	500 do........	110⅜
104,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		100 do.....Dec. 13	110
New Issue......	107⅜	25 Erie Railroad......	73
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65		2100 do........	72⅞
New..........	108¾	100 Hudson R. R.	121⅜
800 U.S.5s,10-40s, C..	99¼	100 do.........s30	121⅜
42,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s,		100 Alt. & T. H.	40
First Ser.......	105⅜	100 do........	39⅝
89,000 do.....2d Ser.	104⅞	200 Ind. & Cin........	67
5,000 do.....3d Ser	104⅜	2600 Reading R........	118
27,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	48⅜	55 do........	114
1,000 Virginia 6s......	60⅜	200 do........	112⅜
1,000 N. Car. 6s......x-c	58	10 Stonington R......	105
500 do........	57½	300 Mich. Cen. R......	111⅛
5,000 Missouri 6s......	87⅝	50 do........	111⅜
20,000 O. & M. C......	28⅝	400 M. S. & N. I........	80⅝
40,000 do........	28⅞	2000 do........	81
200,000 do........	28⅜	470 Panama R........	265
10,000 Erie 4th M......	93	300 Ill. Central R......	118⅛
2,000 M. C. 8s, Old Bs.	106	200 do........	119
1,000 Tol. & W.Eq.B..	68	100 do........	118⅞
1,000 P., Ft. W.&Ch. 1st	104⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts......	84½
30 Amer. Ex. Bk......	114	700 do........	84¼
20 Mech. Bank........	120	100 Chi. & N. W........	42½
15 Hanover Bank......	110	400 do........	42¼
20 Fourth N. Bk......	108⅜	1200 do........	42½
400 Canton Co........	47	800 do........	42⅝
8 Del. & Hud. Canal.	155⅛	20 Chi. & N. W. P....	71½
400 Cum. Coal P........	67½	1600 do........	71
100 Wilkes. Coal......	62⅛	500 do..........s30	71
44 West. U. Tel......	46	100 do........	70⅞
500 do........	46⅛	50 N.Y. & N. H........	117
100 do........	46⅝	1100 Cleve. & Tol......	112
100 do........	46⅜	100 do........	111⅞
300 do..........b20	47	100 Chic. & R. Is......	103⅛
17 do........	47	100 do........	103⅜
200 West. U. Tel., Rus.		100 do........	103⅜
Extension......	97	1100 do........	103¾
300 Quick. Min........	47	200 do..........s30	103
100 do........	47⅛	100 do........	103⅛
100 do........	47⅛	500 P., Ft. W. & C......	104¼
300 do........	47⅛	800 do........	104½
110 Adams Ex. Co......	80	200 do........	104
265 do........	79⅛	100 Chicago & Alt......	108⅜
1 Amer. Ex. Co......	79	200 H. & St. Jo........	56
100 Mar. Min. Pr......	26½	400 Mil. & St. P........	54
100 do........	26⅞	500 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	69
100 do........	27		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$32,000 US6s,5-20s,C.'62	108⅞	20 At. M. S. Co.......	110
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	106⅞	200 Erie Railroad......	72
10,000 Missouri 6s......	87⅛	50 do........	72¼
40,000 Ohio & M. Cer..	29	400 Reading R........	112⅞
300 Canton Co........	47	500 Mich. S. & N. I....	81⅛
100 do..........b30	48	500 do........	81⅜
100 do........	47⅝	100 Chic. & N. W......	42⅝
100 West. U. Tel......	47	100 Chi. & N.W.P......	71
200 South Am. Nav. &		100 Chic. & R. I........	103⅜
Marine R...b30	110⅛	200 do........	103⅜
65 Pac. M. St. Co.....	177	200 Tol., W. & W......	42½
50 do........	175⅛	400 P., F. W. & C......	104⅛
100 do........	175		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 West. U. Tel.......	46⅛	100 Quicksilver......c	47
200 New-York Cen...s3	110¼	100 Mar. Pref........	26⅛
100 do........	110⅜	800 Clev. & Tol. R......	112
500 do........	110½	1400 do..........c	112
100 do........	110⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P....c	103⅛
100 do..........c	110¼	100 do..........b3	103⅝
200 do..........b3	110½	200 do..........b10	103⅝
300 do........	110⅜	800 do........	103⅝
1700 Erie R........	72½	1200 do..........b3	103⅜
500 do..........b3	72½	1200 Chi. & N. W......	42
1200 do........	72⅝	300 do..........c	41⅞
600 do..........c	72⅜	300 do..........b3	42
500 do..........s3	72⅛	800 do........	41⅝
100 Tol., W. & W......	42	1500 do........	41½
6500 Reading R........	113	300 do........	41⅝
800 do........	113⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.P......	70¾
100 do..........c	113⅛	200 do..........c	70½
500 do........	113⅛	200 do..........b10	71
800 do..........s3	113⅛	600 do........	70⅞
600 M. So. & N. I......	81	300 P., F. W. & C....x-d	104⅝
200 do..........c	80⅞	200 do..........b3	104¼
400 do..........b3	81	200 do..........b3	104⅜
300 do..........s3	80⅞	300 do........	104½
500 do........	80⅞	200 Mil. & St. P........	55

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer....	29	200 M. S. & N. I........	81⅛
10,000 do..........c	28⅞	500 do..........c	81
100 Mariposa Pr......c	26	100 do..........b15	81¼
100 West. U. Tel....b3	47	200 do..........b3	81⅛
100 do..........c	46⅞	400 do..........s3	81
600 Erie R..........c	72⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R......b10	119¼
1000 do..........c	72⅛	400 do..........b10	119⅛
200 do..........b10	72⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts R....	84¼
400 do........	72⅛	500 do........	84½
3200 do........	72⅛	100 do..........c	84⅛
300 do........	72⅝	400 do..........c	84⅜
800 do..........c	72⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol. R....	112
600 do..........s3	73⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & P......	103⅜
400 Reading R........	113	100 do........	103⅛
400 do........	112⅞	100 do........	103⅜
200 do..........s3	112⅞	200 do..........s5	103⅜
300 do..........b10	112	200 Chi. & N. W........	42⅜
300 do..........c	112⅞	100 do..........b10	42⅜
500 do..........b3	113	200 do..........b5	42⅜
300 do..........b5	113⅜	300 do........	42⅜
800 do..........c	113	400 Chic. & N.W.Pr....	71⅛
200 N. Y. Cen........	109⅞	200 do..........b10	71⅝
100 do..........c	109⅞	200 do..........b3	71⅝
100 Tol., Wab. & W..b3	42⅜	300 do........	71⅝
100 do..........c	42⅜	200 do..........b4	71⅝
100 P.,F.W.&C.....x-d	104⅜	200 do..........s3	71⅝
100 do..........c	104⅜	200 do..........b3	71⅝
100 do..........s15	104⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	70

SATURDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 139½@139@138½ ℔ cent. The market was not firm, as the demand for exchange at the advance of Friday to 109⅞@109½ was not strong enough to authorize any immediate expectation of the export of Gold Coin. The steamers of the day carried out $440,000 in Silver Coin and silver bars, and $256,000 in Gold Bars and Coin, making for the whole week $781,865. The receipts from California $1,121,000, and from New-Orleans $500,000, went into the Treasury Office to the extent of a million of dollars in Gold Coin. The Treasury also received $1,739,000 Gold and Gold Notes for Customs, and paid out $1,080,300 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Money market has resumed in a large measure its accustomed steadiness after the excitement of Thursday, although the prevailing rate to the Brokers continues at 7 ℔ per cent. The tide of currency is now from the country to New-York, and after the Bank Statement of the present week we shall look for a gradual gain in both National and Greenback Notes. The transfers of Greenbacks, or Certificates calling for Greenbacks, to the Treasury Office, for account of Country National Bank depositories of Revenue, have nearly been completed. These transfers early in the week will probably reduce the Legal-Tender Certificates and Notes in the Associated Banks on Monday's statement about $3,000,000. The liquidation of Loans and Deposits during the week has probably been much larger—we should say about six millions each.

The Public Funds were firm through the day, and in better demand with the great dealers on Wall-street. The 5-20s of 1862 close 108⅞@109 ℔ cent. The Railway market was, in the main, higher than on Friday night; the dealings were quite animated, but the pressure to sell cash stocks much less than on either of the preceding days. Altogether the recovery thus far from Thursday's panic would seem to indicate a more satisfactory market next week. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	99⅞	100	Northwest.......	40⅜	52
U. S. 5-20s.......	108⅝	109	N. West Pref......	70⅛	71¼
U. S. 7.30s.......	105⅝	105⅞	Rock Island.......	102⅞	103½
N. Y. Central....	108⅞	110¼	Fort Wayne.......	104¼	104⅝
Erie..........	71⅞	71⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	65¼	68
Hudson........	120	121⅜	Quicksilver.......	46¼	46⅞
Reading.......	112½	113⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	46⅝	46⅝
Mich. Southern..	80⅞	81¼	Mariposa Pref.....	26	26⅞
Illinois Central..	118¼	119¼	Ohio Certificates	28¼	29
Pittsburgh.......	83⅞	84⅛	American Gold..	138⅝	138⅛
Tennessee 6s.....	69	68⅜	Bills on London.	109¼	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York........	120	Bank of N. America..	112
America..........	139	Hanover........	109½
Tradesmen's......	142	Irving..........	107½
Dry Dock.........	175	Metropolitan......	130
Merchants' Exch'ge..	114	Continental........	101
Seventh Ward.....	111	Impt'rs. & Traders..	116
Broadway.........	215	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Ocean............	102	Central National.....	112
American Exchange..	114	Fourth National......	107
Chatham..........	140	Tenth National......	106
Bank of the Republic.	115		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883.....	94	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext....	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887.....	96⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d M......	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76......	106	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	108	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M....	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76.....	108½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.......	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876.....	100⅛	Chi. & R.L. 1st mort.....	102⅛
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	103
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883..	98	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	103⅛
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880.	93	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	93	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M.'77.	96	Chic. & Alton. S. F....	97½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.......	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f.'85	105	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M..	70
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	99⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M...	82
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875.....	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf..	84	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	96	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M......	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B...	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st m....	100
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv......	81½	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st M......	91		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,441,624 64, of which $231,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $377,000; Payments, $2,176,692 17; Balance, $102,638,169 15.

From the *Mining and Manufacturing Journal* of this City, we extract the following figures relative to Pittsburgh progress:

The following table shows the business of the city, based on actual sales, at the two periods mentioned, with the amount of increase in each department of trade:

Products.	—Year ending March,— 1860.	1866.
Iron and steel.	$19,630,000	$27,124,932
Brass, copper, tin, &c.	865,000	1,947,322
Gold and silver work..........		32,088
Glass, oil, coal, &c.	6,614,000	14,659 104
Combined material............	965,500	1,815,271
Liquid nature................	1,250,500	1,506,151
Wood........................	1,985,000	2,291,246
Chemicals....................	367,000	506,045
From vegetable matter........	886,000	1,168,978
Textile fabrics..............	3,990,000	4,650,989
Animals and their products....	6,233,000	8,674,981
Total........................	$42,805,500	$64,312,157

The table for 1866 is from actual returns of sales in possession of the Internal Revenue Assessor. While the estimates, then, for 1866 represent actual sales only, and as these would not, in the general course of trade, exceed 80 per cent. of the total manufacture, it is safe to add 20 per cent. to the estimates of 1866, which would bring the value of our taxable manufactures at this fully up to $77,000,000. Add to this our coal trade, $10,000,000, and a large class of manufactures not taxed, and our total manufacturing interests represent a value of fully $100,000,000, or a gain of over 50 per cent. in five years. Some of our interests that were scarcely alive in 1860 are now counted by millions. We instance the oil-refining business, that five years ago was absolutely nothing. It now amounts to $9,000,000 a year. Our glass manufacture has nearly doubled since 1860; the iron and steel business has increased nearly one-third.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The quantity of anthracite sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week is 60,543 tons, and by the Schuylkill Canal 32,717 tons. Total, 93,260—a decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 5,973 tons.

In consequence of the over supply of coal already forced upon the market, the shipping season this year will close about two weeks earlier than it has in any previous year.

Several prominent operators in the Schuylkill region have decided upon a stoppage of mining the coming week, and have notified their men to that effect; and it is supposed that after this month very few collieries will remain in operation.

The coal trade for several months past has been very unsatisfactory to the miners and the shippers, and the early close of the season will not be regretted by any of them, as the prices lately obtained for coal have not been sufficient to pay expenses of production, preparation and transportation; and unless labor at the mines and transportation are materially reduced before the reopening of the season next year, so as to enable dealers to compete with New-York in the eastern markets, the trade must continue in its depressed condition.

Coastwise freights still rule high, and vessels continue scarce.

Prices of coal remain unchanged, at $5 25@$5 50 for white ash: $5 50@$6 for red ash, and $5 60@$5 75 for Bituminous, (or Broad Top,) as by quality on board of vessel.

LAW REPORTS.

Railroad in Brooklyn—The Greene Avenue Railroad.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John H. Osborne vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.*—This case came up on a motion by the plaintiff for an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from laying down an extension of their railroad track through Greene-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn. The plaintiff, who brings his suit in the United States Court, because he is a resident of New-Jersey, is a property-holder on the line of the proposed extension, and claims that the Company cannot build a railroad through the street without the consent of the property holders, while the defendants claim that they have the right to do so without the consent of the property holders, on procuring the consent of the City Government, which they have obtained. The question whether the consent of the property holders is necessary to be obtained, is in some doubt, on the various decisions of the Courts. Judge Denison, in the Court of Appeals, in the case of Davis *vs.* The Mayor, (14 New-York, 507,) held that the Corporation of New-York City could not authorize the laying down of a railroad in Broadway, because it was an interference with private property; and the same Court (16 N. Y. 97) held that the Legislature could not authorize the running of a steam railroad through a street without compensation. Judge Emott, in the same Court, in the case of The People *vs.* Kerr, (27 N. Y. 188) decided that the act of the Legislature incorporating the Seventh-avenue Railroad in the City of New-York, was not a taking of private property which required compensation; and the same thing has been held in relation to railroads in Brooklyn by the General Term of that district (35 Barb. 364.) But this exact point has not been passed on by the Court of Appeals, and the different views were argued by the respective counsel on this motion.

Another point involved arose out of the law passed April 4, 1854, which prohibited the common councils of cities from permitting the construction of railroads "which commence and end in the city," without the consent of a majority of the property holders along the line. The defendants urged that their road is not such a one as comes within the provisions of this law, while the plaintiff claims that it is.

The questions of law were argued on the motion for the injunction, on which the Judge has rendered the following decision:

BENEDICT, J.—The questions involved in the motion for an injunction made in this case are important, and require for their final disposal a close examination of many authorities as well as careful reflection; yet the exigencies of the case are such as to entitle the parties to an immediate decision, inasmuch as the defendants are now constructing the railroad complained of, and decline to submit to any delay of the work unless under the order of this Court. If the mode of procedure in the National Courts permitted a temporary injunction *ex parte*, similar to those in use in the Courts of the State, such an order would be warranted by the case made before me; but as no such practice is allowable in this Court, I feel bound, in order to avoid possible injustice, to act upon a first impression of my own, without having an opportunity of determining whether the decisions of the Courts of the State, which, if not binding as authority upon the Court are entitled to very great consideration, and which if they amount to a determination by the tribunal of the State of the questions involved should be followed by this Court, are not conclusive of the case.

I shall therefore allow the injunction prayed for, without prejudice to a motion to dissolve it upon the same or additional papers; reserving as I do the right, in disposing of that motion, to announce such conclusion as I may arrive at after that full consideration of the arguments which have been advanced, and of the authorities cited, which is demanded by the case.

For plaintiffs—Mr. Evarts, Mr. Dimmick and Mr. Perry.

For defendants—Mr. Murphy, Mr. Jenks and Mr. Glover.

Supreme Court—Kings County Oyer and Terminer and Circuit—Nov. 24.

Before Hon. John A. Lott.

SENTENCE OF EUGENE J. FERGUS FOR THE KILLING OF M'GUANN.

This morning at 9 o'clock the prisoner, according to the direction last evening, was brought into Court and placed at the bar for sentence. Judge LOTT, in pronouncing sentence, remarked that the Jury would have been justified from the evidence in finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, and after cautioning him against the evil results of the associations he had formed, sentenced him to confinement in the State Prison for three years and eleven months.

DAMAGES AGINST A POLICE CAPTAIN—THE EXCISE LAW.

Christopher Muller vs. *Enoch Jacobs, Captain of Metropolitan Police.*—The plaintiff, who kept a grocery on the corner of Bridge and High streets, Brooklyn, brings suit for damages, estimating them at $1,000, for unlawful entry of his premises under the following circumstances: In May last, on a Sunday, defendant, who was in citizen's clothes, while passing near the grocery of defendant, noticed persons coming in and out under circumstances which induced him to believe that they were obtaining liquor there in violation of the Excise Law. He entered a back gate, and from thence a rear window, into the back room of defendant, but finding no actual evidence that he was violating the law, did not arrest him, but cautioning him on the subject, left. For the plaintiff the testimony of himself and bar keeper was that his doors were locked; that he had sold no liquor to any one that day, and that defendant forcibly broke through the window. The defendant testified that on reaching the window, which was open, that plaintiff probably not recognizing him invited him in and asked him what he would take. There were decanters and bottles around, and every indication that liquor was sold, but not finding any one purchasing no arrest was made. This was flatly denied by plaintiff. The Judge charged that it was a question of veracity, entirely and for the jury to decide. If they believed plaintiff's story, he was entitled to recover for trespass; if defendant's, a verdict should be rendered for defendant. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, assessing the damages at $25.

For plaintiff, R. S. Church; for defendant, Brown, Hall and Vanderpole.

The Suit for Damages Against Capt. Speight—Disagreement of the Jury.

The Jury in the suit of James Thomson against Capt. Speight, of the Metropolitan Police, for damages for false imprisonment, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They are reported to have been equally divided, six being in favor of a verdict for the plaintiff, and six for the defendant. The case will probably be tried again.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Probate of the wills of the following deceased persons have been granted during the past week: Wm. W. Graham, Bernard A. Vanderbilt, Andrew D. Bishop, Elizabeth Lee, Hannah G. Mason, John W. S. Parkin, John W. Herbst, Frederick W. Sahm, Amelia A. Mitchell, Abraham Heilner, Mary W. Moore, Sarah Simorson, Josiah Rowe, Catharine A. McAlear, Simeon Draper, Ogden M. Rogers.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estate of the following deceased persons: John Heffern, James H. Gant, Bridget Moore, Reynold S. Marvin, Alfred Stoutenburgh, Lewis Thompson, Hezekiel Campbell, John W. Hennessy, Elizabeth Scofield, Michael Barlow, Jackson Bolton, Karl Walder, Eliza B. Jumel, Farrell Larney, August Langhurst, James R. Lansdown, Carl Reuter, Sarah Fowler, Cornelius Gallagher, Bruno Hasper, Margaret Kolbert, Michael Maloney, Eliza O'Connor, Mary Ryan, Franc's Secor, Moses Kahn.

Letters of guardianship have been granted as follows:

To Marietta Dunegan, guardian of William, George and Edward Dunegan; Amelia F. Woodruff, guardian of Julia Woodruff; John Lederer, guardian of Ottilie Stohr; Adeline M. Stoutenburgh, guardian of Alfred and Adeline Stoutenburgh; Daniel Cunningham, guardian of William and Mary Heffern; Kate Leddy, guardian of Annie Leddy; Nicholas Ledwick, guardian of Edward Ledwick; Adeline Stoutenburgh, guardian of Frank Stoutenburgh; Emil Fick, guardian of John M. and Amelia Schlayer; Daniel Cunningham, guardian of Johannah Heffern; Andreas Zeidler, guardian of John, Thomas, Mary and Joseph Bailor; Jane Reynolds, guardian of Sarah Patterson; Arthur Cranston, guardian of Jane Cranston; Arthur Cranston, guardian of Robert, Henry, Richard and William Cranston; Frederick Mayfarth, guardian of Charles L. and Julius Klein.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 24.

By Justice Monell.

Salvio Brillas *vs.* The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; motion granted. Patrick Cuff *vs.* Michael O'Reilly; motion granted, and cause set down for first Monday in December. Joseph A. Sprague et al. *vs.* Elias Goldman et al.; motion granted and referee appointed to take testimony.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were but twenty-four cases on the Calendar at Special Sessions, yesterday, and these, with a few exceptions, were for minor offences. The business of the Court was transacted with that dispatch and freedom from confusion which have marked its proceedings since the exodus of the pettifogging lawyers so severely castigated by Justice DOWLING a few days ago, and to whom he has pinned forever the suggestive *sobriquet* of "Prowlers."

BAD COMPANY.

Fanny Hubert, a middle-aged German woman, charged Thomas A. Peters with assaulting her, beating and knocking her down upon the street. It appeared from her own testimony that she had left her own husband and had lived for some time with defendant. Having already been in prison some time, the prisoner was dismissed with an advice to reform his way of living, or if brought again before the Court his punishment would be severe, as this offence would be remembered against him.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.

Thomas Murphy, if his own statement could in any degree be relied upon, went out to seek lodgings for himself. He found a bill up at No. 198 Grand-street, setting forth that accommodation of the kind he coveted might be had there. He went in and was shown the rooms, then went away. He came back again on the following day as it were to complete arrangements, but didn't knock or ring, as he found the door open, and went up stairs. The complainant and proprietor of the boarding-house, Mrs. Sherry, had the misfortune to find him up stairs, and in his possession four hoop skirts, which she recognized as her property. Not recognizing in this transaction any fair prospect of Murphy being a profitable boarder, she gave him over to an officer, by whom he was instructed that even hoop skirts could not be feloniously touched with impunity. Justice DOWLING sent him to try a room upon Blackwell's Island for three months.

HOW NOT TO JOIN A TARGET COMPANY.

Charles Noon, of No. 195 Mulberry-street, a rather decent-looking young man of about 19 years of age, but with a would-be Jack Sheppard bravado air about him, was charged by Edward Foley, who keeps a liquor-store in the same street, with stealing his watch and chain out of the pocket of a coat which was hanging behind his bar. NOON did not deny the accusation, and had given up the watch when arrested. When asked why he had stolen the man's property, he said "that he wanted to go on a target excursion—that was all." This he said in a flippant manner, showing his desire to exhibit before his comrades, doubtless, who in Court, as in the Bowery dramas, admire that kind of "game thing." Justice DOWLING offered as his opinion that target companies were great public nuisances; they were not to be seen, he said, during the war, but as soon as peace came to us out cropped the target companies, parading the streets with their warlike noises. In consideration of this being the first offence, and the candid confession of the prisoner as to the cause of his temptation and his sin, he was let off with one month in the Penitentiary.

MINOR CASES.

Thomas Casey, 14 years old, was sent to the House of Refuge for one year for stealing an iron gate from its hinges, opposite the house of a Mr. Jno. Jackson.

Jane Emer, a servant in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was convicted of stealing a woolen shawl, the property of a fellow servant. Jane had given in her notice to leave on the day before, and was thus preparing to wrap herself up at the cost of her fellow servants. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Caroline Ross, a colored girl, servant with J. Leslie, stole a muslin skirt, some silver spoons, &c., from her mistress. It was her first offence and she was penitent. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Mary Johnson, for stealing a pair of flannel drawers and a flannel shirt from her employer, Mrs. Blakeny, got off, at her mistress' request, with the mitigated punishment of twenty days in the City Prison.

Jno. Reilly stole a pair of pants from the store of Jacob Abrahams, in Seventh-avenue. They were found in his possession and identified. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Michael O'Brien stole a box of raisins from the footpath opposite a store in Washington-street. The property was identified by the trade-mark of the prosecutor. He was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

James Kennedy, for stealing a pair of pantaloons from a dealer named Friedlander, was sent for one year to the House of Refuge.

Patrick Cunningham, who had been at Court before, was found guilty of assaulting Anne Kane, and sent to Blackwell's Island for three months.

William Breslin was sent to the House of Refuge for till-tapping. He had been caught once before by the complainant, Helen Nesser, a milliner in Sixth-street, and forgiven. On this occasion he was found creeping behind the counter, having purloined ten cents.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix Paris, for the week ending 9th of November, 1866:

Robt. H. Stevenson, C. A. Putnam and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Warren, Mathew Binney, Jr., Edw. C. Johnson, Richard Sullivan, J. Huntington Wolcott, Geo. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Thayer, all of Boston: Charles Hunter, Newport; J. Warner Johnson and family, Philadelphia; Decourcy, Philadelphia; E. B. Wight, Chicago; C. G. Hammond and family Chicago; C. A. Longfellow, Cambridge; C. D. Blake, Plattsburgh; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo; Mrs. G. S. Hazard, Buffalo; A. M. Hazard, Buffalo; G. P. Bowler and Party, Cincinnati; Thos. J. Eomery and wife, Cincinnati; Mrs. Schliecker, Washington; Jas. S. Stout, David Wolff, Byron Sherman, Fred. N. Goddard, T. A. C. Gray and family, H. N. Stamfield, C. C. Hastings, Mrs. C. C. Hastings, C. R. Degen, Etham Selm, Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell, all of New-York; G. S. Burbank, wife and daughter, and Mary J. Davis, Fitchburgh, Mass.; Mrs. D. R. Burbank, and J. E. Ranker, Henderson, Ky; Mr. and Miss Tompkins, Baltimore; Wm. Slade, Cleveland; Mrs. W. Slade, Cleveland; E. M. Mathews and wife, Cleveland; D. A. Shephard, Hartford; Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Alabama; S. Wadsworth Russel, Middletown; Mrs. Mason, Taunton, Mass.; Miss Hattie Mason, Taunton, Mass.; Fr. Mason, Taunton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coghell, New-York; Miss Coghell, New-York; Master Howard Coghell, New-York.

Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, in a note regretting his inability to attend the recent dinner at Vicksburg, to the members of the Press of that State, said:

I hope that much good may result from the coming together of so many of the representatives of the Press, and that the interchange of social and political ideas may result in making them all united in the best course to pursue in our present social and political condition. In conclusion, permit me to propose this toast:

Our State—May her future be free from the misfortunes that have darkened her past history.

I am, Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of Mississippi.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Gen. DICK TAYLOR, son of the late President TAYLOR, who has been here for several days, is generally set down among the newspaper correspondents as an unconverted and unreconstructed rebel. There never was a greater mistake made. No man in the South more readily and cheerfully 'accepts the situation,' nor, probably, feels more sincerely attached to the Union. He has been the guest of Gen. GRANT a portion of the time he has spent in Washington, and he is now coöperating with certain Republican members of Congress in a patriotic work of the greatest importance, and which, if it shall be consummated, will be hailed with joy by all good men, irrespective of party."

The New-Hampshire officers will have a second annual reunion in Concord on the 1st of January. It has been determined to have an address and poem during the day, and Brig.-Gen. A. F. STEVENS, of Nashua, has consented to deliver the former. The annual ball will be given in the evening. The organization of the Veterans' Union of New-Hampshire, which was begun last Summer, will be completed. The Committee of Arrangements are Adjt.-Gen. HEAD, Gen. DONAHOE, and Cols. BIXBY, LARKIN and PARKER.

The New-Orleans *Times* recently mentioned that Gens. D. H. MAURY, MARMADUKE, ROSSER and JOHN S. WILLIAMS were visiting that city at the same time, and that Gens. BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET, HOOD, BUCKNER, D. W. ADAMS and HAYS are residing there. The *Times* says: "At a dinner given by one of our citizens a day or two ago, the remarkable spectacle was exhibited of four Bishops of the Episcopal Church sitting on the same side of the table, sandwiched by five late Confederate Generals."

Some members of the New-Haven Colony Historical Society are taking active measures to protect the grave of the British Adjutant, CAMPBELL, who was killed at the time of the invasion of New-Haven, July 5, 1779, on the Allingtown Heights. It is intended to construct a road to the grave, and around the grave to place a substantial iron and stone railing, which shall inclose a granite monument. It has been suggested that on the monument should be inscribed the names of the Americans who were killed in resisting the British invasion.

Hon. TIMOLEON CRAVENS, for many years a prominent lawyer in Southern Kentucky, died in Columbia, Ky., on the 14th inst. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and became one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Legislature. Subsequently he was conspicuous as a politician, and in 1860 was one of the electors for the State at large on the Breckinridge ticket.

The Minister of Finance of the Hawaiian Islands, C. C. HARRIS, a native of New-Hampshire, narrowly escaped death on the 13th of September. As he was ascending the Nuuanu Pali, on horseback, his horse stumbled and fell over the precipice, and was instantly killed. Mr. HARRIS fortunately caught in some bushes and escaped serious injury.

Dr. GWIN is in New-Orleans. The *Times* of that city says: "He returns to his native South to re-embark his fortunes and fate in the same boat with the Southern people. The doctor is one of our most conservative and enlightened citizens and statesmen."

Kentucky has had twenty-three Governors since the formation of the State in 1792, and Mr. P. S. BUSH, an old resident of Covington, states that he has been personally acquainted with all the Governors, and with all the Secretaries except three.

Gen. N. B. LONGSTREET was in Columbus, Ga., last week, and at a dinner given him by Col. D. B. THOMPSON, who saw service under him, had an opportunity of renewing some old acquaintances of the camp and field.

Capt. H. P. PRATT, formerly Adjutant-General on the Staff of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, fell from the verandah of a hotel in Eufaula, Ala., on the 7th inst., and was killed. He was a native of Rhode Island.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111¾	112⅛	June, 7-30........	104⅝	104¾
Coupon 1881......	112⅛	113	July, 7-30........	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	116
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅜	109	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅛	106⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	11–
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅛	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	114
New, '65........	107⅜	108	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	113
10-40 Registered.	99⅝	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111½
10-40 Coupon....	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold............	138⅝	139⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30....	105⅛	105⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co., BANKERS, No. 22 Wall-st., New-York. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale. All issues on hand ready for instant delivery. ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

JUDSON & CO., BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS. DEALER IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c., Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS. Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK. A. W. GREENLEAF, JOHN B. NORRIS, BENSON VAN VLIET, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 BROADWAY, issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS · ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the INSTALMENT FEATURE, Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL and JOHN HICKEY, of Kilkey, County Clare, Ireland, by their sister; when last heard from were in Washington. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received by MARY HICKEY, No. 230 Varick-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accouterments, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 28th November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Leeds' Art Gallery," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable invoice of pictures just received from Paris, among which are the following artists, viz.:

Jules Noel,	Ed. Frere,	Montfallet,
Veron,	Pecrus,	Goupil,
Delacroix,	Rosier,	Couturier,
Veyrassat,	Lambinet,	Kuwasseg,
Lanfant de Metz,	Brissot,	Salmon,
Beaulieu,	Chaplin,	Cortes, &c.

Also, the following by other artists:

Verbeckhoven,	Geo. H. Hall,	Wm. Craig,
P. Villamil,	D. Johnson,	Rondel,
Boutelle,	Thorn,	Coleman,
Inman,	H. Ronner,	Everson,
	and others.	

The pictures are to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 22d, and two evenings before the sale as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION, On 3d, 5th, 8th and Madison avs., 58th, 67th, 68th, 78th and 83th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
3D-AV.—Four brick buildings, Nos. 929, 931, 933 and 935, 25 feet south of 67th-st.; each 18.9⅓x105 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 78th-st.; 1 lot 25.8x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 83th-st.; 1 lot 25.1x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—One lot 51.2 south of 8th-st.; 25.6x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northeast corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
8TH-AV.—Northwest corner 55th-st.; 4 lots, 3 on avenue and 1 on street.
EAST 67TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 65 feet west of Madison-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches.
WEST 58TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 325 feet west of 5th-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 68TH-ST.—Four lots, south side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RARE OLD MADEIRA WINES AND APPLE BRANDIES, Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq., OF MADISON, N. J.

To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are without doubt the most valuable Madeiras and brandies in the country. The sale is peremptory, and by order of Messrs. Purdy and Nicholas, who guarantee the genuineness of the above, and at whose store, No. 43 Beaver-st., the stock can be seen and all information given.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF 40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, 40,000 TONS of FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 266 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last instalment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

GOERCK AND THIRD-ST. PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot, with three three-story brick houses, southwest corner Goerck and 3d sts.; lot 14 feet front, 26.10 feet rear, and 100 feet deep. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, WHEELER & WILSON AND SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE FURNITURE, HERRING'S SAFES, &c., &c., AT SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., MONDAY, NOV. 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT AND BUILDING ON WATER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER and P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot, situated on the north side of Water-st., between Market and Pike slips, and known as No. 454 Water-st. Lot 25 by 60 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Monde.

DRY GOODS

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts., Will offer on MONDAY, 26th inst., THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS and DRESS GOODS at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and RICH EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!
A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail, AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOISERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!
FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES, Suitable for all occasions.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs, manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,
AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 561 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
ALL THE GOODS NOW IN STOCK MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 15.
All the departments replenished with new goods bought at the last auction sales, when such great sacrifices were made by importers. Ladies are the best judges of the REAL BARGAINS in this City. Their verdict is respectfully asked.
SILK FOR DRESSES IN PLAIN COLORS FOR DAY AND EVENING DRESSES.
SILK VELOURS AND SILK POPLINS, Both in fancy and plain—novelties!
FANCY FRENCH PLAIDED POPLINS. ALSO, STRIPED AND CHINE.
PLAIN AND FANCY LINSEY WOOLSEY, AND VICTORIA WOOLSEY.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING.
An incomparable assortment this week, at HALF VALUE.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTON GOODS, &c., at the cost value of this day's market.
MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT Also replenished, and prices down.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing. RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS And no customers to buy them. The reason is OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR. And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.
OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK; All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.
Ladies residing in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having two stores, we are able to buy big auction lots cheap.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS 12½c.; former price 18c.
FINE GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS 30c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 BLANKETS NEARLY HALF PRICE.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. Former Price.........$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. Former Price......... 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. Former Price......... 4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3. Former Price......... 5 00.
EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in Blankets has been very great.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS 25c., 37½c. and 50c. Well worth 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WHITE FLANNELS. 25c. Former Price.........37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS. 31c. Former Price.........44c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. Former Price.........50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
Also BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c., RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 17th-st. And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CLOAKS, FURS.
A most elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND CIRCULARS, in Velvet and Cloth, which CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Also, an unusually fine lot of MAGNIFICENT FURS, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, just opened by JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will largely replenish on MONDAY, Nov. 26, all their popular stocks of DRESS GOODS, from 25 cents per yard upward. A full line of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CALICOES, at very low prices. Broadway and 10th-st.

SMILLIE & CO. Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

LADIES! PLEASE READ AND REMEMBER!
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., the richest assortment ever offered, at prices corresponding with the late decline, regardless of cost.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO. now offer RICHLY EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS at $10 per pair and upward. NOTTINGHAM FIGURED CURTAINS at $5 and upward. Much below their value. Broadway and 10th-st.

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN
Our MUSLINS from 5c. to 10c. per yard.
Our CALICOES from 3c. to 5c. per yard.
Our FLANNELS from 5c. to 10c. per yard.
Our BLANKETS from $1 to $3 per pair.
None to be found cheaper in the City.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

BARGAINS
In FANCY SILKS, from $1 to $2 per yard.
In PLAIN SILKS, from $1 50 to $2 50.
In BLACK SILKS, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Prices greatly below cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

ON MONDAY I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE A LOT OF INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS, at $3 EACH.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Cloth Sacques, Paletots, &c., at $5, $6 and $9 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
At Mrs. GAYNOR'S new store, No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Corsets her specialty. Just received, Paris hand-made and woven corsets, the most elegant shapes ever imported. Skirts, skirts. All the most approved styles, including full-dress trains, walking skirts, Balmorals, French brilliant skirts, (new shapes,) skirts to suit all figures. Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store, where orders are made with great accuracy. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765, between 8th and 9th sts.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED, FOR the Winter, last fashion in Cloaks and Bonnets. All orders promptly attended to for dresses and cloaks. Miles. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., from Paris.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, in great variety, for THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS, ALL SIZES, from 2 to 6 yards long. NO. 809 BROADWAY.

BROCATELS, TAPESTRY, REPS. LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, Some lots really less than half their value.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING GOODS. FROM AUCTION,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MOST EXTRAORDINARY Bargains, too numerous to mention, some half cost of importation. Call and examine.
M. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

CLOAKS.
A NICE CHOICE OF NEWLY-MANUFACTURED GARMENTS will be OFFERED at COST, to CLEAR OUT the GOODS.
The BALANCE of STOCK with STILL FURTHER REDUCTION. LEGRAIN, Nos. 729 Broadway and 1 Waverley-place.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 26, THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED, having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS, at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS, the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

TRIMMINGS, JET BUTTONS, &C.
A new assortment. CLOAK-TRIMMINGS, CUT, JET and FANCY BUTTONS at low prices.
GOOD & KEHOE, No. 50 Leonard-st., near Church.

FAMILY MOURNING AT REDUCED PRICES.
Dresses to order in eight hours.
CLOAKS, HATS and VEILS.
M. & A. MYERS. No. 623 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, IN ALL GRADES.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door from Amity-st.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st.: stamping and embroidering; all orders for silk embroidery, linen braiding and initials done in the best French style; ladies' and babies'-linen ready made or to order; stamping, wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, on exhibition in the show window this week, fans and parasols. Parasols at cost of importation. N. B. The Crystalized Visiting Card, introduced November 17th, and a new Wedding Envelope destined to supercede all others in the market.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufactures, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount will find a good investment in a paper mill and another well-paying business attached in the South; but a large portion of the business will have to be done in the North. The advertiser left the North since the war and started the business himself. Now, with a view of enlarging it, he wishes an active, energetic business man as partner. Address A. P., Box No. 23, Richmond, Va., Post-office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, situated in South Brooklyn, doing a large and very profitable business, exclusively for cash; will be sold low and on accommodating terms, as the owner is about retiring from business. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $15,000 CAN SEcure an interest as general or special partner in an old established manufacturing business, to take the place of a withdrawing partner. Address A. L., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

ICE-HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH TOOLS, &c.; capacity 15,000 or 20,000 tons; desirably situated. Address W., Box No. 1,581 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP EXISTing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
ARTHUR TILESTON.
Special Partner, GEO. H. TALMAN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE would like to find situations for two excellent servants, a chambermaid and coachman. Apply at No. 14 West 23d-st.

DRESSMAKING, DRESSMAKING.—Dressmaking executed in superior style and a beautiful fit guaranteed, and at very moderate price. Inquire in the skirt-store No. 124 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. INQUIRE at No. 34 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 10 and 11.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COMPOSITOR. Apply at No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

BARREL MACHINERY.
The American Barrel Machine Company offer for sale their improved machinery for the manufacture of staves for all descriptions of casks. They may be seen in operation at the Cooperage of Mr. William P. Bensel, No. 550 Washington-st., New-York, at the Works of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company, Portland, Maine, and at the Works of Downer's Kerosene Oil Company, at South Boston, who have adopted them for the manufacture of Minell's Patent Grooved Barrel. Further reference and full information may be obtained by addressing AMERICAN BARREL MACHINE CO., No. 151 Devonshire-st., Boston; Post-office, Box No. ...

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DISTILLERIES FURNISHED AT SHORT notice, by GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York, and Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York, have recommended that THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, inst., be set apart, and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to God for all his mercies during the past year.

In cheerful obedience to a custom which I sincerely hope will always be continued and honored, I call upon the people of the City of New-York, to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives, and on that day, with great humility and heartfelt gratitude, to render thanks to their Heavenly Father for all his blessings.

I shall not attempt to enumerate them, they are countless and boundless. While rendering praise and thanksgiving, let us also fervently pray that God, in His wisdom and mercy, will lead the nation in safety through all the perils which endanger it, and make us in His own good time, a happy and united people.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS —One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD.—PINE oak, hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, No. 7 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage—first cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec.
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London. 95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
DENMARK....SATURDAY....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY....Dec. 29
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $75; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 38 East River, and will positively sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
Articles of association have been filed in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, organizing "The New-York and Albany Railroad Company, to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.
The Directors named in the articles are Robert L. Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Daniel Butterfield and John McB. Davidson, New-York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Thomas Cornell, Rondout; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Thomas W. Olcott, Robert H. Pruyn, Erastus Corning, Jr., John Tracy, Samuel Schuyler and Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany.
At a meeting of the Directors at the Astor House, on the 17th inst., Joseph H. Ramsey was elected President; Daniel Butterfield, Vice-President; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Erastus Corning, Jr., Secretary.
The preliminary surveys have already been commenced, under the direction of C. W. Wentz, Esq. Books will be opened to fill up the balance of the stock on the 26th of November inst., and remain with the several Directors and at the following banks until otherwise ordered: Bank of Commerce, New-York; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; First National Bank of Coxsackie, Saugerties, Kingston, Rondout and Newburgh; National Bank of Catskill and Farmers' Bank of Catskill; and Rockland County Bank, Nyack.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars, Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School, for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal school of Paris, (teachers' school.) Tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

PROF. L. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE University of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place, will commence in a few days classes of French language for ladies and gentlemen. Lessons three times a week, from 4 to 5 P. M., for ladies, and from 7 to 8 for gentlemen. Terms of 24 lessons, $15. Private lessons of literature and conversation—rapid method. Highest references. Prof. M. receives subscriptions daily, till 10½ A. M.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL French teacher, with first-class City references, offers his services to schools and private families; evening classes; terms very moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 167 Times Office.

A LADY IN THE COUNTRY WILL board and instruct eight little boys under nine years. Terms, $70 per quarter. Inquire from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 149 West 18th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

SKIN ERUPTIONS: SCROFULA:—ALL persistent skin eruptions and humors are scrofula, and all pretended remedies hitherto have proved deceptive abortions. They only palliate for a short period. The only positive remedy is that which I have obtained from plants and never fails. Explanatory circular one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 25, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CARPETS—H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., one door east of 8th-av.; panic prices in carpets and furniture. Look at the reduction. Venetian stair, 45c., old price, 80c.; cotton and wool, 45c., old price, 80c.; all-wool, 75c., old price, $1 25; superfine ingrain, $1 to $1 25, old price, $1 75 to $1 90. Our entire stock of carpets and furniture of all kinds correspond with the above reduction. Every article sold as warranted and delivered free. Brussels carpets, blankets and oil-cloths reduced equally low.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—ON ACcount of the partnership expiring on Jan. 1 between WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., they are now closing out their stock at reduced prices. All purchasers are invited to give us a call.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 315 Centre-

FOR SALE.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York; very healthy locality, good roomy house, with fine lawn, well shaded; apple and pear orchards in good bearing; also, plenty of small fruits; fine large barn and other outbuildings. The soil is of the very best quality, and being so near to New-York, and also to Rahway, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Newark, makes it a desirable property. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, 9 MILES from New-York; house and outbuildings new and in perfect order; land in the very best condition. Also, a farm of 20 acres adjoining the above. Also, a fine building site, house destroyed by fire, with cellar, well, fences, trees and shrubbery. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town; house thoroughly well built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE ELEGANT GRANITE RESIDENCE, fine and extensive outbuildings; 80 or more acres superior and highly cultivated land; large fine shade lawns, &c.; 1,000 apple trees in bearing, and other fruits in abundance; finest place and location, fronting on the Hudson; 6 miles from city; very cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, a first-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D.; best part of the City, convenient to ferries, &c. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THE MURRAY HILL OF BROOKLYN.—Four elegant high-stoop stone four-story houses; all modern improvements; immediate possession; near Clinton and Gates avs.; Fulton-av. cars every 20 minutes; sold low; terms easy. POILLON, 190 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE THREE-STORY brick house, with water and gas, near the ferries, good neighborhood, in Brooklyn, E. D. Price $3,750. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15, or No. 34 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

47TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Fine 3-story high stoop brown stone house, frescoed and in complete order; furniture if desired; also, fine 4-story house, near 5th-av. (bargains; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY IN SCHENECTADY—Large elegant house, amid the best schools in our land, every way a desirable residence; cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BROWN STONE front houses, with three lots of ground, on Clay-st., near Union av., Greenpoint. Inquire on the premises.

A BARGAIN—NINE LOTS NORTHWEST COR. of 3d-av. and 94th-st. $30,000. Call after 12 M., or address A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NEAR UNION SQUARE—Several corners. Call after 12 M., or address ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

A BARGAIN—3D-AV., COR. OF 79TH-ST. 15 lots. Call after 12 M., or address A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 27, 28 and 29.

A BARGAIN—4TH-AV., 114TH AND 115TH STS. 20 lots. Call after 12 M., or address A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORES NOS. 57 AND 58 Whitehall-st., subject to a lease of three and a half years. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT MORRIStown, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot; horse and cow on the place; to let for 6 months, perhaps longer, as the owner is going to Europe; $125 a month. Address S. T., Box No. 888 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house, in a very desirable neighborhood, to a strictly private family. Only principals need apply by addressing M. M., Box No. 155 Times Office.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, with bathrooms communicating; for gentlemen only; without board.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, 20 MINUTES from 42d-st.; large house all modern improvements, to let very low to May 1. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

LOT TO LEASE—48TH-ST., 5TH-AV.; ONE of those desirable Columbia College leases for sale, taken many years since. Address Post-office Box 5,134.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO RENT FOR one or two years, a large commodious house, in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Stamford or Darien; a furnished house preferred; must have 10 or 15 acres of land attached, and stable accommodations for four or five horses. Address, with particulars, STEPHENS, Box No. 562 Post-office.

A COUNTRY SEAT WANTED, WITHIN two hours of New-York; must have a few acres of land, and the house have the ordinary modern improvements; to cost not more than $25,000. Address H. F. B., Box No. 2,862 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED, FURNISHED—BY A small private family from Dec. 1 until May; price about $300 per month. Address Box No. 309 New-York Post-office.

LOFTS WANTED—SITUATED ON WEST-st., or on a cross street in its immediate vicinity, between Canal and Harrison sts. Apply to HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 66 Wall-st., Howard Insurance Company.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 22 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.
Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, on parlor, second and third floors, with board. Private table if desired. References.

UNION SQUARE,
No. 14 East 17th-st., handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly. Breakfast if desired.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with board; also, a large room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

TWO SUITES OF ROOMS.—ALSO ONE OR two single rooms to let, with board, at No. 20 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board. Apply at No. 116 East 32d-st., for two days. Terms moderate.

FIFTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN BREVOORT House and Delmonico's, furnished rooms, with or without breakfast. For address inquire at 102 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES desiring board permanently can make advantageous arrangements at the Ashland House, 4th-av. and 24th-st. Transient board, $3 per day. One very fine suite with private entrance on 24th-st., suitable for a large family.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
NOV. 19, 1866. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
TUESDAY, NOV. 27, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
FRENCH OPERA,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
(LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.)
Comic opera. Music by Donizetti.
Ticket-office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, DEC. 1,
GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

SAMSON BY THE CECILIAN CHOIR.
[illegible] H. S. CUTLER, Choir Master.
[illegible] W. MORGAN, Conductor.
H. [illegible] and L. F. HARRISON, Director.
[illegible] and performance in New-York of [illegible]'S ORATORIO "SAMSON"
will be given at
STEINWAY HALL,
on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1866,
by the
CECILIAN CHOIR,
composed of 100 boys and men, including
60 of the FINEST BOY SOPRANOS EVER HEARD.
The solos and parts will be sustained as follows:
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON....Samson.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS....Manoah.
Mr. HERMAN TROST....Harapha.
Mr. POWERS....Messenger.
Master WM. BREARE....Dalila.
Master T. J. TOEDT....
Master CULLEN P. GRANDIN....Micah.
Master E. R. KNOWLES....
Dr. HENRY S. CUTLER, Organist and Choir Master.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN....Conductor.
At the Steinway Grands,
Messrs. FRANK GILDER and G. W. COLBY.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
JAMES GEDDES DAY, President.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1866,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
by Sig. ANTONIO FARINI,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna Soprano.
Signor MACCAFERRI, Tenore Robusto.
Herr J. POLLACK, Basso Baritone.
Herr H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, Pianist,
and the full
COLONIA SINGING SOCIETY.
Admission $1 to all parts of the house. Tickets for sale at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Scharfenberg's and Schuberth's music-stores, and at the Theatre Ticket-office.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF
FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
WILL OPEN
TO THE PUBLIC,
ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INST.,
AT THE
STUDIO BUILDING,
TENTH-STREET.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

BALLS, FAIRS, &c., CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with nights at either of the new and splendid rooms, viz.: Palace Hall, No. 727 6th-av., and Lyric Hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st. Rooms open daily.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS'
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTE.
The public and the patrons of the WELL-KNOWN DECKER PIANOS are cautioned against buying any Decker Piano which purports to be a Decker Brothers' Piano, and does not have in raised letters on the iron plate at the left side the words
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.
The Decker Brothers' Piano is sold at No. 91 Bleecker-street only, and at no other place in the same street.

IN ANSWER TO DECKER BROTHERS' CAUTION.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has been in the piano-forte business for the past twenty-five years—long before, (as he thinks, they) Decker Brothers came to this country; further that I do not advertise any patent humbugs; furthermore, I am willing to leave the matter to an intelligent public whether wood will sustain more strain than wood and iron combined. E. B. DECKER, piano-forte manufacturer, No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York, late of Broome-st.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

DECKER & CO.,
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Under the direction of Sig. JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway; entrance No. 65 34th-st.
Desirous of proving the superiority of this system over all others now taught in the country, Sig. BORRA proposes to give six lessons gratuitously to all persons wishing to pursue it, and requests such to call immediately at the Institute for classification, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The first lesson for ladies (each class occupying one hour) will be given on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Gentlemen from 8 to 10 P. M.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR (4) ELEGANT 7¼-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, a positive bargain, for cash; best City makers; full warrantees for five years to each piano; finished in perfect elegance; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; have great power and rich tone; four round corners, carved legs, overstrung base, full iron plate, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable piano at a bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

LESSONS IN SINGING, BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent and experienced Professor. Piano instruction if desired. References given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 Times Office.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

THE DECKER PIANO.—A FULL ASSORTment of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT A POPULAR PRICE.
M ONLY 30 CENTS. F
O ONLY 30 CENTS. O
R ONLY 30 CENTS. R
E ONLY 30 CENTS.
ONLY 30 CENTS. L
T ONLY 30 CENTS. E
O ONLY 30 CENTS. S
ONLY 30 CENTS. S
B ONLY 30 CENTS.
E ONLY 30 CENTS. M
ONLY 30 CENTS. O
S ONLY 30 CENTS. N
E ONLY 30 CENTS. E
E ONLY 30 CENTS. Y
N ONLY 30 CENTS.
THAN ANY PLACE IN AMERICA.
MUSEUM. MUSEUM.
MENAGERIE.
DRAMA. DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

consisting of
ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
ALL LIVING,
PERFORMANCE. PERFORMANCE.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
and in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
Buckstone's thrilling Drama, in three acts, of the
VISION OF THE DEAD,
VISION OF THE DEAD,
in which the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance. Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited,
A CHICKEN WITH A HUMAN FACE.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THURSDAY, 29TH, THANKSGIVING DAY, PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 29, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
At 2 P. M., extra performance of the
RENOWNED ILLUSIONIST, M. HARTZ.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY,"
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
And other miracles will be performed.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Nov. 26—77TH SEANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Hall, from 8 till 4.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY,"
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
And other miracles every night.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1—can be secured at the hall from 8 till 4. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2; children half-price.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
LAST LECTURE—"MISS BRIGGS, (STRONG-MINDED,) HER COURTSHIP;"
A Humorous Lecture, devoted to the Science of Spiritualism.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27.
Four hundred additional chairs will be placed in the hall for this lecture.
Tickets can be had at the music and book stores, and reserved seats at the door on the evening.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER GARDEN.—Choice reserved seats in orchestra and front seats in the balcony, for sale at the Theatre ticket office, Reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MASONIC MUFFINS'
GREAT BASE BALL MATCH,
CAPITOLINE GROUNDS,
BROOKLYN,
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Nov. 26, at 2 P. M.
Players—Nine New-York and nine Brooklyn Masons, none of whom understand the game.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Receipts in aid of
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 83 MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.—Messrs. Bristow, Hoffman, Szigethy, Wolt, Boettger, Weingarten, Richter, Loder, Wallace and Camps, Professors. Terms, $10. The Conservatory instruction-books free. Established 1863. E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

BALLS.

LINDSEY BLUES' BALL—FOURTEENTH SEASON—IRVING HALL, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1866. Tickets, $3; for sale by the members and at the theatre ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. BURRAS, CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:
For heavy freight to Philadelphia....40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore....90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington....$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. 1 30 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria....1 60 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, E. C. PROHIM, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
MR. MAX MARETZEK
will open his season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
at this theatre, which, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Diaper, has been refreshed and partly repainted. Two hundred and fifty additional chairs have been placed in the Parquet and Dress Circle; eight additional private boxes have been built.
OPENING NIGHT.
First appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8,
will be presented the highly successful comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy,)
with a most splendid cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Conductor....Signor TORRIANI
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will open his regular
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
at this theatre on
TUESDAY, NOV. 27,
in the character of
HAMLET,
alternating with Max Maretzek's
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
And a Grand MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEEK OF CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Combining alternate representations of the most popular and favorite modern and
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES
presented with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, original music, elegant stage appointments, and CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
will be presented for the last time, (for the present) on account of forthcoming novelties, Benjamin Webster's comedy from the French of Victoren Sardou, entitled the
FAST FAMILY.
TUESDAY, Nov. 27—First night this season of Buckstone's Comedy
MARRIED LIFE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
A CAPITAL BILL
will be presented THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 29,
consisting of Palgrave Simpson's beautiful Drama entitled
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
and first time this season of Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN AND THE RIVALS
will shortly be repeated.
In rehearsal and will speedily be produced, an entirely new and
ORIGINAL COMIC DRAMA,
Replete with domestic interest and novel and picturesque effects.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Leonard Grover....Director
Last nights of Boucicault's great Drama,
THE LONG STRIKE.
Continuation of the Extravaganza,
HAMLET,
OR
WEARING OF THE BLACK.
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE.
Sale of seats daily at Box office.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, the new picturesque, thrilling and romantic drama of the Passions, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded on Charles Reade's great novel, entitled
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY,
which has received the stamp of immediate success from overflowing and enraptured audiences, which are moved alternately to smiles and tears, or are spell-bound with interest, or excited to unbounded enthusiasm. Seats may be secured six days in advance for GRIFFITH GAUNT. THANKSGIVING DAY—GRAND "GRIFFITH GAUNT" MATINEE at 1 P. M. Doors open at 12½. On which occasion admission to all parts of the house will be $1; Children half-price.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1—MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
Miss KATE FISHER,
ONE WEEK MORE,
THREE FAST MEN.
Miss Kate Fisher in eight characters, ten songs, duetts and dances.
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
Dick Turpin....Miss KATE FISHER
Introducing the trained horse *Wonder.*

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
VIZ.:
MONDAY, "Evacuation-Day;"
WEDNESDAY, regular Matinee;
THURSDAY, "Thanksgiving-Day;"
SATURDAY, regular Matinee,
commencing at 2½ o'clock, at each of which, as well as
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD;
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE WONDERFUL BOY-ARTIST;
together with the entire strength of the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE,
and all the beautiful and
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
Engagement of
MR. W. CONRAD,
the favorite trick clown and gymnast, his first appearance in New-York for many months.
Particular attention is directed to these
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCES,
which will be found to comprise
THE MOST SUPERB ARENIC SCENES
ever offered to the New-York public, including every variety of
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY THE
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
ever combined in one establishment, produce with a degree of
BRILLIANCY AND EFFECT
hitherto unattained on this continent.
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK.
REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ORATORIO.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give a performance of Handel's Grand Oratorio,
SAMSON,
AT
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
(Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,)
ON
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, 1866.
To render this a specially attractive and meritorious oratorio performance has been the aim of the Society. Their large, highly-trained and magnificent chorus, together with the distinguished artists engaged for the solos, the great organ and the orchestra, present an array of attraction seldom equalled.
The characters will be sustained by the following eminent artists:
SAMSON....MR. GEO. SIMPSON.
MICAH, His Friend....MME. FANNY R. RITTER.
MARWAH, His Father....MR. J. R. THOMAS.
DELILA, His Wife....MISS MARIA BRAINERD.
CONDUCTOR....MR. F. L. RITTER.
ORGANIST....MR. E. J. CONNOLLY.
Tickets for sale at the following places: H. H. Dickinson, corner Hicks and Montague sts.; D. G. Farwell, corner Court and Joralemon sts.; W. W. Swayne, No. 222 Fulton-st.; Cyrus Pyle, corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Also, at the principal music stores in New-York, at the piano warerooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery store of J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIRTEENTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON....Directors
First appearance at these concerts of the celebrated Prima Donna,
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
SIGNOR FORTUNA.
MR. CARL ROSA. MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
MR. THEO. THOMAS AND HIS CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be had at Steinway Hall after 5 o'clock this evening.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
PEASE AND SEVERINI'S
FIRST MORNING CONCERT.
MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock.
Soprano—Miss KATE McDONALD.
Tenor—Signor SEVERINI.
Pianist—Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE.
Pianist and Accompanyist—Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Doors open at 2¼ o'clock.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at Steinway's; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
ERNANI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by general request,
ELISIR D'AMORE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS
FOR THE
ITALIAN OPERA,
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN, (BOOTH,)
FRENCH OPERA, WALLACK'S,
OLYMPIC, NEW-YORK THEATRE,
and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office known as the
RISTORI TICKET OFFICE,
At CHICKERING & SON'S,
No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

EDWIN BOOTH—WINTER GARDEN.—Orchestra seats for every night of Mr. Edwin Booth's engagement, can be had at the Theatre ticket office, in the Reading-room of Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PROSCENIUM BOX AT WINTER GARDEN for the Italian Opera for sale. Apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes for children, ladies, gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

GEN. BUTLER IN BROOKLYN.

His Lecture Last Evening at the Academy of Music—His Charges Against President Johnson—An Indictment of Eight Counts.

Contrary to the anticipations of many people, the address of Gen. BUTLER at the Academy of Music was listened to by a large and uniformly enthusiastic audience. Not a single incident occurred at any time during the evening to indicate the presence of any disturbing element. The General, on entering, was warmly received.

The Chairman of the Fraternity Association said that he had the pleasure to announce that the next lecture of the series would be delivered on Monday evening, Dec. 7, by Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of Rochester, his subject being "The Sources of Danger to the Republic." Further on they should hear from other gentlemen of like oratorical ability, among them Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Gen. LOGAN.

I have now, he said, the honor to introduce to you this evening one who is eminently distinguished for practical statesmanship, and to whose executive ability the national cause is so largely indebted, Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER then came forward, and when the applause with which he was received had subsided, spoke as follows:

FAIR LADIES, GENTLEMEN OF BROOKLYN: All experiments of government, republican in form, have hitherto been failures. Whether conducted by the polished, intellectual Athenian; the rugged, austere Spartan; the warlike, enterprising but luxurious Roman of ancient days; or in the present century, by the mercurial but philosophical Frenchman; or by the crisp-haired, semi-barbarous Haytien, just emerging from the darkness of ages into the light of civilization,—each and all have been merged in despotism or ended in anarchy tempered with autocracy. True, the free Switzer still sways his snow-crowned Alps by elected rulers, but his Government holds its power not in its strength, but in its insignificance, and rather serves as an illustration than a contravention of this great truth. History in all ages has repeated herself, when the conditions under which she exhibits the affairs of man are the same, as well in acts as situation. Startling as is this fact to the American patriot when reasoning *a priori* upon the future of his country, the enemies of free institutions, denying the capacity of men for self-government, have never failed to press it upon him, whenever the safety, stability or durability of different forms of government are the topic of discussion or prophecy. Sad indeed would be the forebodings of the American statesman for the future of his country—nay, of the very existence of liberty itself in the world—if he could find no vital distinctions by which to take our last and so far best experiment of free government from the inexorable destiny to which it seems fated in the light of philosophy teaching through example. It would also seem to be his highest duty, taking warning from the story of the past, so to shape the course and current of governmental action as to avoid the vortex in which all other free Governments have been drawn and foundered. The "beginning of their end" has been as uniform as their destruction has been universal. The same harbinger has heralded the downfall of each, at once the precursor and cause of death—usurpation of executive power, and the neglect of the people to resist the earlier encroachments upon their rights and liberties. How to meet these dangers to our Republic, will not unprofitably employ an evening's thought.

Gen. BUTLER proceeded to describe the strength of our Government during war, our ability to raise money by loans, and to pay our debts thus contracted; our capacity and willingness to pay taxes, the patriotism of our soldiers, the safeguards of liberty in the religion and intelligence of the people. He then addressed himself to the problem of the reorganization of the South, upon which point he said: Now that organized resistance to the laws has ceased in that Territory which the sword, and the sword alone, has conquered—how shall the people thereof, with safety to themselves and to the whole country, be brought to enjoy the blessings of free institutions insuring equality of rights and justice to all? That problem, so vast, so momentous, so vital, can only be solved by the wisdom of experience learning from the events of the past. Political expedients adjusting balances of power; Conventions framing constitutions of government; Presidents inventing policies of reconstruction; Congress passing acts of admission or rejection of reorganized or disorganized States, cannot compass it; each and all, all the devices of State craft will fail as they always, under like conditions, have failed. Even the new boon, universal freedom, has not and will not accomplish it. Universal, impartial suffrage allied to universal ignorance will only add to the danger—giving to the masses the club of Hercules to be wielded with the strength of the blind Sampson, after he had been a slave grinding in the prison-house of the Philistines. [Applause.] Universal education, intellectual and religious, is the only safety. [Applause.] Universal education, the common school and the Church, are the only bases upon which the South can be safely and permanently reconstructed. Let the schoolhouse arise in her every hamlet and precinct, free to all, black and white alike [applause;] scattering its blessings upon all, upon the loyal and disloyal, bountiful and broadcast, like the dews of heaven on the just and unjust. [Applause.] The church will follow the school as a fostering mother, and the seeds of religion will not fall on stony ground, where learning has not upturned the mind and heart by her benign influences. Let nothing hinder this method of reconstruction. All others are temporary expedients which will fail, and fortunate it will be for the country if they do not fail in anarchy and blood. This alone is safe and eternal.

Gen. BUTLER continued to argue that there is power in Congress to establish schools in the South under that clause of the Constitution which says, "Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," and said: Let no traditions of Government; let no mere forms of law, no circumlocutions of State-craft, or any of the clogs of the dead past prevent the education of the Southern people. [Applause.]

Gen. BUTLER then spoke of the necessity of vigilance and integrity on the part of the people, to resist the encroachments of executive power. He argued that if talk of secession had been punished the war had never occurred, that all changes of Government have been headed by despots, who discussed the possibility of such change for the purpose of reconciling the people to it, that whoever shall suggest the possibility that the form of our Government may be changed, and that a King or a Dictator may seize the liberties of the people, commits a great crime and misdemeanor against free Government. [Applause.] It is an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the people to suppose that thing possible. The hope, wish or thought of the possibility, publicly expressed by any officer of the Government, civil or military, that he could become the tyrant of the people, under whatever name, is a heinous offence, for which the Constitution has provided a sure and conservative remedy. [Applause.] Again, our frame of government divides its powers among several departments, carefully adjusting the balance, so that neither can usurp any that belongs to the other without the utmost danger to the whole. This peril of usurpation was foreseen by our patriot fathers, and WASHINGTON makes it the subject of a solemn warning in his farewell address.

The lecturer next addressed himself to the question of impeachment as the proper remedy for official misbehavior. He cited the history of the impeachment of Judge PICKERING, of New-Hampshire, in 1803, for drunkenness; the impeachment of Judge SAMUEL CHASE, of Maryland, for arbitrary and illegal conduct on the Bench; the impeachment of Judge PECK, of Missouri, in 1831; the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, in 1862, on the complaint of ANDREW JOHNSON. Gen. BUTLER claimed that in consequence of his attitude in the last-named case, President JOHNSON was estopped from denying; First—That an improper public speech of a high official is impeachable. Second—That a House of Representatives from which eleven States are excluded is not a Constitutional House, with the power of impeachment, and that a Senate from which twenty-two members are excluded are not a Constitutional Court to try and determine an impeachment. [Applause.] Let us repeat, the President, House and Senate have solemnly committed themselves to the proposition, that a House from which the Representatives of eleven States are excluded is a constitutional House for the purpose of an impeachment of a high officer of the United States. [Applause.] Second, That the Senate from which the members of eleven States are excluded and some of them expelled, is a legal High Court of Impeachment to try any such officer, although it may be certain that if the excluded members were present the offender would be acquitted, because nobody believes that BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and DAVIS would have found their brother Secessionist, HUMPHREYS, guilty if they had been present, and the twenty two votes of the revolting Senators, more than one-third, would have acquitted him. [Applause.] 3. That the advocacy by a high officer of the United States of an unlawful proposition in a political speech is sufficient ground of impeachment. Therefore that mere words are sufficient without any overt act. [Applause.] Fourth. That if the accused neglects or refuses to appear before the Senate when summoned, he may be tried, convicted and deposed from office, in his absence. [Applause.] The only remaining question, not settled by this precedent is, whether the Senate, when sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, can bring the offender before it and suspend, or remove him from office during the trial?

Gen. BUTLER argued that all the powers of impeachment are derived from English law; that when an officer is impeached he may be suspended and removed from office; that according to all law and precedent, the President, if impeached, must be prevented from exercising the functions of his office; that no Senator can be challenged by the accused; that common fame is sufficient to impeach; that the impeachment would continue after the expiration of the Congress. Upon the subject of the sentence, after conviction, Gen. BUTLER remarked: Another and amusing popular mistake upon the effect of an impeachment, that the sentence may order the execution of the party convicted, would not deserve notice except that it has obtained favor with the President of the United States, who says in one of his speeches: "Would they take off my head, as they did the head of James the Second?" The President is at fault. By the Constitution, only the official head of the officer is to be taken off, of which he himself has taken off so many. [Applause and laughter.] Further—James the Second's head was never taken off at all except in this wise: After having misgoverned his kingdom, and disaffected his people, he became alarmed for his safety, threw the great Seal of England into the Thames, and ran away to France and took his head off with him, [applause and laughter,] an example well and highly proper to be followed by any ruler in like case offending. [Laughter.]

Gen. BUTLER then enumerated the charges he had to make against the President, as impeachable offences. The first was that of drunkenness in office. [Partial applause.] On this point the lecturer cited the alleged intoxication of Mr. JOHNSON upon his inauguration as Vice-President, the Niagara speech, in which he was reported to have said that he was glad he was made President; the denunciation of FORNEY as a "dead duck," [laughter,] and the 22d of February speech, and continued as follows: The second charge of making indecent and inflammatory harangues, degrading the position as the Executive head of the most civilized and intellectual nation in the world, has many specifications, and is sustained by much evidence. The obnoxious declarations of Mr. JOHNSON are all of them public speeches made either to committees or from the rostrum, in defence of his policy, or attacks upon individuals or other branches of the Government. They may be divided into two classes, the indecent and the dangerous and inflammatory. Again, on that most unhappy funeral journey, his vituperative denunciations by name of some of the best and purest of the land; calling a Senator, a Representative, and a gifted orator, each and all of them true and tried patriots, beyond doubt or cavil of any sound mind, "traitors," and threatening them with death, to raise a vulgar laugh. His threats at St. Louis to "kick out" of office whoever should oppose his policy; his vulgar attack, at the same place, upon a law which he himself had signed, appealing to prejudice against the blacks by arguing that Congress had given the negro soldier one hundred dollars bounty, and to the white soldier only fifty dollars; his perversion of the Holy Scriptures and blasphemy at Philadelphia, by enunciating from the balcony of the hotel to a deputation of tailors that the "Great Father of us all was the first tailor," accompanied by the announcement that "he did not want to be thought facetious in so asserting." Outraging the religious sense of the whole community by comparing the radical to the Savior, using his holiest name, never to be breathed by a Christian public man save with veneration, as the drunken catchword of a blackguard harangue, and so on and on *ad nauseam*. [Applause.] Shall the spectacle remain forever unrebuked of the President debasing himself so as justly to draw from the crowd witnessing the exhibition, such expressions as "Go it, Andy!" "Keep your temper, Andy!" "Don't get mad, Andy!" And for the President to reply, "I left my dignity at Washington!" [Laughter.] May not the people say you have quit the dignity of your office once,—you shall never again resume it? [Applause.] We find ANDREW JOHNSON receiving a Committee of the Philadelphia Convention on the 18th of August, at the head of which was a Senator from Maryland, of that same Congress, with the declaration that "We have seen hanging on the verge of the Government, as it were, a body calling itself and assuming to be the Congress of the United, when it was in fact but a Congress of a part of the States; and we have seen such a Congress pretending to be for the Union, when every single step it took was to perpetuate dissolution and to make disruption permanent." This was followed by denunciations of Congress, "as a body of disunionists," an "unconstitutional, domineering and tyrannical Congress," and so on with every phrase of hatred, contempt and ridicule that could be used as descriptive, accompanied with suggestions as to the acts and laws enacted by Congress, which if just and true, would have convinced the people that the legislative branch of the Government was unworthy of their countenance or support, and the laws passed by it unconstitutional and void. The intent and motive of these declarations are obvious when taken in connection with other speeches made during the same journey. It was to alarm the people as to the conduct of Congress, to prevent members from being elected who would stand opposed to Mr. JOHNSON. [Applause.] I have examined the specifications under this charge with a greater extent than I propose to do to the others, because in the apprehension of some minds some overt act must be committed before the President can be impeached. What! Shall we wait till he has actually deposed Congress before we impeach him? That being done, what body is to be his accuser or trier? Shall we loiter till a wicked "humble individual" has actually overturned our Government, and "by his satraps and backed by the army" made himself Dictator, and then attempt impeachment? No! fellow-citizens, let us proceed to meet the beginnings of mischief by the legal, conservative, radical and Constitutional method of impeachment. Let the people teach the incumbent of the office of President that he is not such stuff as Dictators are made of—and if we are to have a King, he will not be King "ANDREW the indecent." [Applause.] For I charge ANDREW JOHNSON with wickedly, tyrannically and unconstitutionally as Chief Executive officer usurping the lawful rights and powers of the Congress of the United States.

On this point Gen. BUTLER cited the appointment of Provisional Governors for the South, the reorganization of State Governments, and the assumption of power to dictate who should vote in the reconstructed States. He continued:

The Constitution says that Congress shall "make rules concerning captures on land and water," "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." Yet, disregarding these constitutional provisions, ANDREW JOHNSON, by executive orders, has disposed of millions upon millions of property of the United States captured in war, such as vessels, steamboats, railroads, cotton, tobacco, and this, too, in defiance of laws of Congress which required him to put such property into the Treasury of the United States to aid in reducing our overburdened taxation. The telegraph now informs us that such captured property is restored to unpardoned as well as pardoned rebels, as witness the return to ROBERT E. LEE of the property captured at Arlington in that advance in May, 1861, wherein the gallant soldier and boy-friend of LINCOLN, ELLSWORTH, was murdered. ANDREW JOHNSON could with the same constitutional right have given the bones and ashes of this, the noblest first martyr, to the first great unpardoned traitor of the rebellion! And he may, too, by the same right, give back the land of Arlington, captured at the same time, the now sacred repository of many, many thousands of our noble dead, if you do not stop him in his unconstitutional, mad career. [Applause.]

The fourth charge was that of the corrupt use of the appointing power, and the allegation was made that the object of these appointments during the recess of Congress was to overthrow the loyal majority of the Senate. The fifth charge was that of improperly and wickedly and corruptly using and abusing the constitutional power of pardons for offences against the United States. On this point the President was charged with having caused the New-Orleans riot. Appointing rebels to office against law was the sixth charge, and the lecture concluded as follows: Seventh, I charge ANDREW JOHNSON with knowingly and willfully neglecting and refusing to execute and carry out the constitutional laws of Congress in the insurrectionary States, in order to favor and encourage men lately in rebellion and in arms against the United States to the oppression and injury of the loyal and true citizens of such States. To the seventh charge, that he has refused to execute the laws, is too notoriously and sadly true to be controverted. I will detain you by noticing an instance or two only. Congress passed a law that all property used in aid of the rebellion should, when captured, be prize of war, and thereby the property of the United States. That law, so just and proper, is still unrepealed. We all remember what tremendous aid was given to the armies of the rebellion by the energetic use of the Southern railroads in transporting troops, most of them being run by the companies that owned them. These roads were all captured, but every one of them has been given back to their rebel owners, although the interests of the Northern stockholders in them had been confiscated by the rebels. Thus many millions of property of the United States have been given away by the Executive against law. The question is not whether it were best to confiscate this property—that is for Congress to determine, and they did so by passing this law. The vital inquiry is whether the Executive usurping the power of Congress can nullify the law. Again, Congress passed a law that the property of certain leaders of the rebellion, whenever it came into our possession, should be confiscated to the use of the armies of the United States. That law is unrepealed. Yet ANDREW JOHNSON, sworn to execute the laws which made it his duty to confiscate this property, in the words following: "It shall be the duty of the President to seize and use the property aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid,"—has stopped all process of confiscation or seizure, although in his proclamation of restoration he orders the Attorney-General to have the confiscation laws executed—thus showing that he knew the law but willfully defies it. Again, Congress ordered a direct tax of twenty millions. We of the loyal North paid our portion of it in addition to our other burdens. The Southern portion was made a lien upon their property and land, and in many States the Tax Commissioners were proceeding to collect the tax according to law, when they were stopped by Executive order, and the taxes remain uncollected to this day. If these laws ought not to be executed, let them be repealed, but while in force let them be executed, or the officer failing in his duty be punished for it. I have yet, however, to see the message of ANDREW JOHNSON to Congress urging the repeal of either of these laws.

Once more. The Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress over the veto. [Applause.] Do we not hear daily of wrong and outrage and murder done upon the freedmen and Union men in every rebellious State? Have we not heard from official reports that in Texas a dozen murders daily of negroes are taking place without check, and that five hundred indictments for murders are still untried in that State alone? Has there not been a score of convictions by competent Courts for felony and murder, and been before him for months, and are yet unexecuted or pardoned; and for the murder of no colored man has a white man, although convicted, been allowed to be executed by ANDREW JOHNSON. Military orders protecting loyal men have been deemed inoperative, because of the Civil Rights Bill, and that is made a dead letter by the clogs of the Executive, until SHERIDAN [applause] asserts that United States troops "are unsafe in reconstructed Johnsonian Texas outside of their own camps." And yet with all this outrage, crime, anarchy and murder unchecked, men doubt whether the cause and occasion of it all in the Presidential chair ought to be impeached! [Applause.]

Eighth—I charge ANDREW JOHNSON with unlawfully corruptly and wickedly confederating and conspiring with one JOHN T. MONROE, late a rebel against the Government of the United States, pardoned by himself that he might hold office, and other evil-disposed persons, traitors and rebels, as well pardoned as unpardoned, to prevent, hinder and disperse a lawful, peaceable and rightful meeting and Convention of loyal citizens of the United States then assembled in New-Orleans to consider their constitutional rights and privileges, and to submit to the judgment of the people of the State of Louisiana certain propositions of amendment to the Constitution of that State for their discussion and action as such Convention might rightfully do. And in pursuance of such unlawful, corrupt and wicked conspiracy, ANDREW JOHNSON did incite, move and permit JOHN T. MONROE and his rebellious and wicked associates to disperse and break up such lawful Convention and the members thereof to kill, assassinate and murder. Fellow-citizens, how say you? Ought not the New-Orleans massacre, the murder of DOSTIE, the assassination of HORTON, to be investigated by the highest Court in the land with the highest criminal at the Bar? What is to be urged why these grave charges shall not be tried and punished if found true? We are told, because ANDREW JOHNSON will now, after the rebuke of the elections, make concessions to Congress, and will make no more removals from office. Will that take away from us the disgrace of his public speeches and acts? Will that atone for the insult to the American people of threatening to make himself Dictator, and with civil internecine war? Will that put back into the Treasury the millions taken from it against law? Will that restore the Southern States to that fit condition for reorganization in which ANDREW JOHNSON found them, and which too he has destroyed? Will that restore to life the unavenged, murdered freedmen and Union men in the South? Will that give back to his widowed wife, the assassinated DOSTIE, or put again in the pulpit, to preach the holy word, the murdered HORTON? It is said Mr. JOHNSON will, to get universal amnesty, now be willing to advocate universal suffrage. Most offenders against the laws would be, but does that purge his offences against free institutions and free government? As soon as the great victory was won over the rebellion, scheming politicians plotted to give up all that we had gained by arms, and the spirit of rebellion grew rampant. Now that the people have won a great triumph by the ballot, let not the fruits of victory be lost by a new set of political maneuvres, and the reins of power again given to those who have betrayed us. It was then said we must give up all we had won because we had extorted by arms universal freedom; now it is claimed that we must yield all that justice demands because by the ballot we have forced universal suffrage. Must this Government ever be carried on upon a wretched system of swappings and compromises? May it never be administered upon the great principles of truth and justice, to the "end that it may be a government of laws and not men." [Applause.] But it is said that if an impeachment is attempted the Executive will resist by the aid of the army and navy. Then he will add treason to his other offences, and if he can successfully oppose the people in the exercise of their constitutional rights, then our liberties are indeed already gone forever. If by the forms and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, this Government cannot examine, try and punish any criminals, however high in office, it is not worth preserving. [Applause.] But let the timid fear not and the weak quake not. The Army and Navy are loyal and true, and will obey no illegal, treasonable orders from anybody; but if it were possible for them to do otherwise, they would be swept away before the majesty of a people rising as in '61 to preserve a nation's life. [Applause.] I have been told, indeed, that the Secretary of State has threatened that the Representative who voted an impeachment will find himself in that Old Capitol Prison! Be it so. The treasonable "tinkle of that little bell" that sounds that order will be the death knell of the tinkler. [Applause and laughter.] I will not believe the threat was ever made. If it is made, let us see the recreant representative of the people so great a coward as *not* to vote an impeachment, under such an Executive threat. [Applause.] It had been better for him he had never been born. [Applause.]

—"His country's curse, his childrens' shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame." [Applause.]

We have paid $5,000,000,000 (five billions dollars,) and half a million of lives to preserve our free Government. We will not yield it to usurpation now.

It is said let us wait and see what the future course of the Executive may be. If a man cheat me once, it is his fault. If he cheat me twice, it is my fault. [Applause.] No! the promptings of self-preservation; the dictates of political wisdom; the inspiration of statesmanship, all teach that it is better to have this great trial of our Government come in 1867, than postponed till 1869; then to be complicated with a Presidential election, and the question whether electors from rebel States are to dictate the choice of a President to the loyal North, and also perhaps with a foreign war with all the power it gives to the Executive to control a free people. No! if that "little bell is to sound," it is better that its tinkle be heard now, when we have, and shall have for two years, a loyal majority of more than two-thirds in the Government to muffle its clapper. [Laughter.] Such a contest, whenever it may come, will show that the strength, permanence and safety of this Government rests not in Executive, or Legislative, or Judicial Departments, not in the Army or Navy, but in the education, virtue and intelligence of the whole people, prizing their liberties, valuing their free institutions, proud of their country as the great exemplar to show mankind that equal power, equal laws, equal rights and equal justice are the true attributes of democratic elective Government.

At the conclusion of his address, Gen. BUTLER was warmly applauded. The audience then dispersed.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Division Parade To-Morrow—Abstracts of Orders—Recent Changes—Elections, Promotions and Expulsions—The Ball Season—Important Circular from Inspector-Gen. Batcheller—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

To-morrow will be celebrated, in lieu of to-day, as the eighty-second anniversary of the evacuation of this City by the British forces, by a parade of the First Division, National Guard, which will be recognized as the annual Fall parade. In accordance with this time-honored practice, Gen. ASPINWALL has issued an order, of which the following is an abstract:

A national salute will be fired at 2 o'clock P. M. from Union-square. Brig.-Gen. BURGER will give the requisite instructions thereto. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, will review the Division. The Division line will be formed on Fifth-avenue at 1 P. M., preparatory to which the brigades will be formed as follows: The First Brigade, Col. WM. G. WARD commanding, on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Eighth-street. The Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. BURGER commanding, on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Sixteenth-street. The Third Brigade, Col. J. M. VARIAN commanding, on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Twenty-sixth-street. The Fourth Brigade, Col. J. MAIDHOFF commanding, on Thirty-fourth-street, north side, right on Madison-avenue. The First Cavalry Brigade, Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY commanding, on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Thirty-fifth-street. Brigade commanders will so order the assembling of their respective brigades that the formations may be completed by 12:30 o'clock P. M., and be prepared to move upon the division line the instant they are directed to do so, and until the receipt of such directions the troops will be kept in line.

The line of march will be through Eighth-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street and Broadway to Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to the Worth monument, at which point the division will be reviewed. After passing the reviewing officer, brigade commanders may conduct their commands to, and dismiss the same at such point as they may select, taking care not to obstruct the march of the succeeding brigades.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

In order that the members of the several regiments may know the exact orders issued for the parade, to take place to-morrow, we append a brief synopsis of each regimental order so far as received:

The Seventy-first Regiment will parade in full fatigue uniform and white gloves. The line will form in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 11:15 o'clock. The field and staff officers will report to the Colonel, mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band, drum corps and regimental bugler to the Adjutant on the parade line fifteen minutes before formation. No officer or member who arrives on the ground after report of first sergeants will be permitted to parade with the regiment. All such will be reported as absent from duty, and any officer or member leaving the parade without proper authority will be returned to Court-martial.

The Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform (without knapsacks and overcoats). Roll-call of companies at 10 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

The officers and men of the Ninth Regiment will report at the armory in full uniform (white gloves), for parade and review. Company roll-calls at 10:30 A. M. Field and staff (mounted), non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps to report at same time. Should the weather prove extremely cold or inclement, overcoats will be worn, but not otherwise.

The several companies in the Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment will assemble promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Regimental Armory. Line will be formed at 10 o'clock precisely, field and staff (mounted) will report at 9:30 A. M. to the Colonel, at his headquarters, and the non-commissioned staff, drum corps and color-guard to the Adjutant at the same hour and place.

The Fourth Regiment will parade in full uniform. Companies will assemble at 10 o'clock A. M. Regimental line will be formed at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway. The field and staff will report mounted to the commandant at 10 o'clock A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at same hour and place.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will parade, uniformed, armed and equipped, white gloves, without overcoats. Line will be formed on Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 11 o'clock A. M. The field and staff will parade mounted, and report to the Commandant at 11 o'clock A. M. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant, at the armory, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Third Regiment, (Bendix' Zouaves,) will parade, fully uniformed, white gloves, armed and equipped. Line will be formed on Twelfth-street, right on Third-avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M. Field and staff, mounted, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 10:45 o'clock A. M.

The First Regiment Artillery will parade, dismounted, in fatigue uniform, (without overcoats.) The field and staff will parade mounted. Line will be formed in New Canal-street, north side, right on Centre-street, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. Commandants of batteries will so order the assembling of their respective commands that the regimental formation may be completed by the hour named, and will be held responsible for any want of promptness. Capt. STOUTENBURGH, commanding Battery G, will detail a detachment to fire a national salute at 2 P. M., from Union-square.

The Twenty-second Regiment will parade agreeably to brigade orders. Company roll call at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and any member not reporting at that hour will be returned as delinquent. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, to the Adjutant, at a 9:45 o'clock precisely.

NEW COMMISSIONS STAFF.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Nov. 17, 1866:

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—HENRY S. STEELE, Adjutant, Nov. 1, *vice* W. H. KIPP, promoted.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—ENOS ACKERMAN, First Lieutenant, July 21, *vice* W. J. HORTON, resigned.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.—WILLIAM HONBINNESTEL, Captain, Nov. 12, *vice* R. FANNER, resigned. ALFRED SHERMAN, First Lieutenant, Nov. 12, *vice* HONBINNISTEL, promoted.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—WM. H. GRENELL, Captain, July 14, *vice* D. JOY, Jr., resigned. EDMUND F. ROUNDS, First Lieutenant, July 14, *vice* W. O. CARY, resigned. SAMUEL M. BEMIS, Second Lieutenant, July 14, *vice* W. H. GRENELL, promoted.

Forty-second Regiment of Infantry.—WARREN M. LASELL, Second Lieutenant, July 14, *vice* SHERMAN, resigned. OTIS MCCARTNEY, First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, *vice* JOHN MCCARTNEY, resigned. WOODFORD WASHBURN, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 25, *vice* JOHN L. WHITE, resigned. HENRY REYNOLDS, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 25, *vice* B. F. TRACY, resigned.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry.—JOHN P. DAVIS, Captain, Oct. 27, *vice* D. M. BARTLE, removed. HARVEY SYMONDS, First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, *vice* JOHN P. DAVIS, promoted. FRANK C. TOWSLER, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 27, *vice* H. SYMONDS, promoted. OSCAR E. BRIGGS, First Lieutenant, Sept. 15, *vice* J. L. C. YOUMAN, removed from district.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.—ABRAHAM L. WEBBER, Captain, Aug. 29, *vice* R. B. HUNT, resigned. JOHN J. HAGADORN, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 29, *vice* WEBBER, promoted.

Seventy-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—MARSHALL BLANCHARD, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 30, *vice* ISBELL, resigned. CYRUS A. WATSON, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 24, *vice* BARKER, removed from district. FRANK BURGETT, Captain, Sept. 8, *vice* B. H. LIVERMORE.

Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—JOHN MITCHELL, Captain, Oct. 9, *vice* MCCREADY, resigned. GEO. ADAMS, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 9, *vice* JAMES GIBSON, deceased.

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—JOHN A. WELLS, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 20, *vice* EDWIN SWAN, removed from district.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Captain, Oct. 13, *vice* BASSLER, resigned. IRVING OSTERHOUT, First Lieutenant, Oct. 13, *vice* BASSLER, promoted.

Second District, Saratoga County.—GEORGE B. LYON, Captain, Nov. 8, original vacancy. DAVID T. BURNHAM, First Lieutenant, Nov. 8, original vacancy. GEORGE WOODWARD, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 8, original vacancy. A. C. HICKOK, Captain, Nov. 13, original vacancy. E. G. WHITE, First Lieutenant, Nov. 13, original vacancy. ROMAINE WALKER, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 13, original vacancy.

The Saratoga Howitzer Battery, Thirteenth Brigade.—WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, Captain, Nov. 18, original vacancy. FRANKLIN D. SHERWOOD, First Lieutenant, Nov. 13, original vacancy. GEORGE H. GILLIS, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 13, original vacancy.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. GEO. S. BATCHELLOR, Inspector-General of the State, has addressed the following circular to each of the Brigade Inspectors of the National Guard, which will be found to be of general interest:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1866.

[Circular.]

MAJOR: Your attention is respectfully called to the following extracts from the Military Code:

SECTION 133. Whenever any company or companies shall be organized, uniformed and equipped in any regimental district of this state, such company or companies shall parade annually thereafter by regiment, battalion or company, at such time and place, between the first day of May and the first day of November, as the commanding officers of their respective brigades shall order and direct, for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review.

SEC. 157. It shall be the duty of the Brigade Inspector to transmit a copy of the inspection returns annually to the Adjutant-General, and a duplicate thereof to the Inspector-General within thirty days after the inspection shall be made. In order to secure a proper accountability for each member, and also for the security of the property issued by the State, the annual inspection and muster rolls of each company and regiment shall be examined and compared by the Inspector-General with the muster-in rolls, and the last muster and inspection rolls of the several companies, and the annual fund provided by section 183 of chapter 477, Laws of 1862, as amended by this act, shall be allowed to such regiments, battalions and batteries only as shall make a proper return of such rolls; and upon the certificate of the Inspector-General that such rolls make a satisfactory exhibit of the members of the organization and of the State property issued thereto.

There shall be allowed to Brigade Inspectors, as compensation for the annual inspection and muster, and for making proper rolls and returns thereof, the sum of $4 for each company so inspected and mustered, the same to be allowed and paid in the same manner as other military accounts, upon the certificate of the Inspector-General.

You will observe that the time fixed by law (Dec. 1) in which return of the annual inspection and muster-rolls shall be made to these headquarters, has nearly expired. Great inconvenience will result from delays beyond the period prescribed by law; and unless such returns are received by the 1st of December, it will be my duty to report you as delinquent in this respect, and yourself and the commands within your jurisdiction will necessarily be unfavorably affected by such dereliction of duty on your part.

The certificate upon which the payment of the annual regimental fund is based, as well as your own compensation, will depend upon a prompt and faithful compliance with the requirements of the law in relation to inspection returns.

Should delay be occasioned by neglect of commandants of companies to prepare proper muster-rolls, you will please forward such rolls as are in readiness, and immediately report such delinquents to this Department, in order that they may be proceeded against for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

Companies which fail to make complete inspection returns on or before the 16th day of December, will be disbanded, and the cause of their disbandment published in orders. Your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General.

VOLUNTEER BREVET COMMISSIONS.

The following is a list of officers late of the volunteer service, from the State of New-York, whose brevet commissions are ready for issue, but whose addresses are unknown to the Adjutant General at Washington:

Brevet Brigadier-Generals.—Samuel B. Jones, Seventy-eighth C. T; James L. Van Buren, Major, A. A. D. C.; Douglas Frazier, One Hundred and Fourth C. T.; H. L. Chipman, One Hundred and Second C. T.

Brevet Colonels.—Henry C. Weir, Captain and A. A. G.; Oliver T. Matthews, Captain and A. A. G.; Philip M. Lydig, Major and A. A. G.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.—John W. Dempsey, Tenth V. R. C.; Robert C. Perry, Seventeenth V. R. C.; William T. Forbes, Major and A. A. G.; William R. Brazie, Major Fifth U. S. C. T.; William H. Ludlow, Assistant Inspector-General; Charles H. Leonard, Captain and A. A. G.; Edward M. Neill, Major and A. A. G.; Craig W. Wadsworth, Captain and A. D. C.; A. H. Embler, Major and A. D. C.; Geo. W. Nichols, Captain and A. D. C.; J. H. Cochrane, Major One Hundred and First C. T.; William Russell, Major and A. A. G.; George E. Gourand, Captain and A. D. C.; Oliver Matthews, Captain and A. A. G.

Brevet Majors—Craig W. Wadsworth, Captain and A. D. C.; Oliver S. Matthews, Captain and A. A. G.; George W. Fearing, Captain and A. D. C.; Henry Peterson, Captain and Q. M., U. S. Colored troops; Thomas S. Hoyt, Captain and A. A. G.; James S. Wadsworth, Captain and A. D. C.; Julius G. Badenhausen, Captain Eighty-fourth Colored Infantry; Wm. L. Vanderlip, Captain Fourteenth V. R. C.

Brevet Captains—Frank B. Garnett, First Lieutenant First United States Colored troops; Seldon M. Clark, of the Sixty-fourth United States Colored troops; J. S. Adams, of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. WM. H. FARRER, commanding the Thirty-seventh Regiment, makes the following announcements in recent orders:

Promotion—Charles Hall, Second Lieutenant H Company, *vice* Hopkins, promoted.

Appointments—Jasper Pryor, E Company, Hospital Steward; William A. Bayard, H Company, Left General Guide.

Expulsions—Privates Louis J. Lewis, George W. Kershaw, John Hanlon, Abraham Wortendyke, B Company.

The above expulsions are approved, and the Adjutant will return their names to the Commissioner of Jurors.

AFFAIRS IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. T. W. PARMELE, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, in General Orders No. 11, under date of Nov. 16, makes the following announcement:

Company Commanders, in forwarding official papers to these headquarters, will address and receive returns from the Adjutant. All communications must be carefully prepared, and contain the necessary explanation of inclosures.

In accordance with Special Brigade Orders, a regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquents will be held at Centre Market Armory, on Friday, the 14th of December proximo, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major HARRY ROCKAFELLAR is constituted such Court.

Subalterns must attend all company drills, prepared to conduct the instruction progressively.

All company orders and by-laws, with the amendments to the same, must be promptly forwarded to these headquarters by company commanders.

The orders for officers, and non-commissioned officers' drills, are modified as follows: Uniformed in jacket, cap, citizens' pants, waist-belt and bayonet-sheaths, without side-arms.

The non-commissioned officers and privates will contest, at the last battalion drill of the season, for the right to wear for one year, the medal awarded for the greatest proficiency in the school of the soldier. These contests will be held annually.

The action of B Company in the expulsion of members is approved.

The certificates of such members shall be surrendered and canceled.

Elections.—Second Lieut. J. M. HAGADORN to be First Lieutenant, *vice* J. T. WOOLSEY, resigned. Private E. V. BURKE to be Second Lieutenant *vice* HAGADORN, promoted. Respect and obedience will be paid in accordance.

Discharged by Reason of Expiration of Term of Service.—Commissary Sergeant John P. Hilliard, Sergeant Isaac N. Rice, D Company: Private William W. Connor, F Company; private William B. Hunt, G. Company; Sergeant Emory Farnsworth, C Company.

Expulsions—Private John Hunter, Harlem; Private Josiah Hunt, Broadway, corner Worth-street; Private Horace N. Eldridge, No. 53 East Seventy-third-street; Private Charles Van Schaick, No. 55 Cranberry-street, Brooklyn.

A GOOD IDEA.

Last week we mentioned the fact that since this regiment had secured a good, energetic, active young man as Colonel, the men must unite their efforts with his to build up the regiment.

We are glad to state to-day that our advice is about producing good results. A few of the active members of the regiment have put their heads together, and the result is that on Dec. 21, at Steinway Hall, this regiment will give a grand promenade concert with their new regimental band. Promenade concerts have for some years past been very popular, but we must confess that, if the Seventy-first Regiment will carry out their idea (as we are assured they will) of giving purely grand military music, such as has been written by the old German and Italian masters and never as yet properly produced in this country, they will not only reflect credit upon themselves, but will meet with the approval and cordial support of all members of the National Guard, as well as the kind cooperation of lovers of good music (if properly rendered) in general. A new fife and drum corps will probably be formed before the date of the concert; if so, it will add materially to the pleasure of the audience and success of the concert.

CHANGES IN THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX, commanding the Third Regiment, announces that, in compliance with brigade orders, the commissioned officers of that command will assemble in citizens' dress, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at the Armory, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, at 8 o'clock P. M., where an election will be held to fill the office of Major, which has become vacant by the resignation of GEO. M. VAN HOSEN.

The following officers have been appointed and elected in this regiment: Capt. W. La Roye Berrian, Engineer, *vice* Daly, resigned; Capt. John Smith, Company H, *vice* Butler, resigned; Second Lieut. Robert C. Phair, Company A, *vice* Moran, cashiered; Second Lieut. Geo. W. Hamilton, Company F, *vice* Master, removed; Second Lieut. Michael Harrington, Company D, *vice* Kelly, declined.

The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks for misconduct: Sergt. John W. England, Company F.; Sergt. Joseph Martin, Company F.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT CHANGES.

In General Order No. 13, Col. COX, of the Twenty-second Regiment, announces that the following officers having been duly elected, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly: GEORGE W. WINGATE, First-Lieutenant, Company A, *vice* FRANKLIN, resigned; JOHN S. BUSSING, Second-Lieutenant, Company A, *vice* WINGATE, promoted.

The following persons having been expelled by their Company Court-Martial for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines, the action of the Court is approved, and they are no longer members of the command: EUGENE HALL, B. V. HUMPHREY, E. G. DICKSON, E. J. DUNNING, J. D. THOMPSON, Company I.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

Prof. GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band, gave their second Promenade Concert of the present season, at the Regimental Armory, over Tompkins Market. This is the sixth season of these concerts, and they are fully as successful as when first initiated. The rooms were filled at an early hour by the members of the regiment and their numerous friends, who wandered about and seemed to enjoy themselves very much. The following selected programme was well interpreted:

Quickstep—Grafulla. Ballad, "Thou art so near and yet so far"—Reichardt. Overture, "La Schiava Saracena"—Mercadante. Galop, "Columbanus"—Parlow. Selections, "I Lombardi—Verdi. Waltz, "Hilda"—Godfrey. Selections, "Crispino e la Comare"—Ricci. Song, "I am lonely to-night—Griffin. Waltz, "The Three Guardsmen"—Baker. Galop, "Der Sturmvogel"—C. Faust. Waltz, "Mabel, (by request)—Godfrey. Quickstep—Grafulla.

The third concert will take place on Saturday, Dec. 8.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

We publish herewith a communication from an indignant non-commissioned officer, who argues his side of the question so well that we prefer not to make any explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Actuated by what seems to me a good and sensible motive, and trusting to your justice to give me a hearing, I respectfully offer a few suggestions, which I think it would be well for many high in authority to heed. At the parade of the First Division on Aug. 29 for the reception of President JOHNSON, a long and unnecessary delay was caused by the very early hour at which the division arrived at the City Hall, and the passage of the President in review. One of the results of such delay was that many of the officers and men of the various regiments availed themselves of the proximity of sundry "*real good Bourbon*" places, and sampled rather extensively, so much so that when the column moved the "lookers on" beheld many scenes rather uncalled for, and by no means creditable.

The immediate result of this parade was the issuance by sundry Colonels and Captains, of regimental and company orders, denouncing in very emphatic terms this disgraceful conduct. Several of these orders were published in those journals which devote some of their space to military matters, and comments were made approving of the same, and holding up the conduct of these officers as bright examples for all to follow. This example has been followed; sundry other officers, anxious to have the approval of the Press, and to place themselves on the record as being even still brighter stars than their predecessors, issued orders relating to the same matter, each endeavoring to outstrip the other in denouncing his men for their vile conduct. Well, to a certain extent this was all right. But I would like to ask has not this gone far enough? Can any good be accomplished by a continuance of this policy? I think not. I respectfully submit, that if any disinterested citizen, unconnected with or knowing nothing of military matters, were to read over many of these orders as published by the Press, he would at once conclude that the National Guard was composed of a set of thoroughly incompetent officers, and a class of men whose great object was to get "jolly tight" every time they put on their uniforms for parade. I would like to ask, whether this impression, if held by the public, is at all likely to assist in recruiting or strengthening the various commands.

Aside from that phase of the case, this is all wrong. There may be one or two, or half a dozen men in each company who thus disgrace themselves, or there may be a few officers in a regiment who are in the same category, but is that any reason why the whole should be lectured in general or special orders, and then have their friends read it in the public prints? I believe I speak for many like myself, who regret very much that anything should occur to mar the appearance of his regiment; but I do not wish to be censured for the delinquencies of others. If commanders of regiments are cognizant of the fact that they have incompetent officers under them, or that there are men in the ranks who disgrace their regiments on parade, they can certainly remedy the evil in a better way than denouncing their commands in general orders. It seems to me they should be anxious to hide these defects instead of letting every one know what a queer class their commands are composed of. I have yet to hear of the drunkard who has been reformed by hard words or hard knocks, and if Colonels cannot enforce discipline in their commands except through the medium of "special" or "general" orders, the weakness is their own, not that of their men.

GUIDE RIGHT.

BALLS ANNOUNCED.

The First Annual Invitation Hop of the Vosburgh Social Club (Company H, Seventy-first Regiment) will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The members of Company H are noted for their social reunions, and they are making every effort to secure success for this new undertaking.

Company E, Twelfth Regiment, intend giving their annual military and civic ball this year at Irving Hall, on Tuesday, the 18th prox. The occasion will be known as the Webster Light Guard Ball. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

Company A, Fifth Infantry, (Hawkins Zouaves,) will give their second annual military and civic ball on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, at Irving Hall. The different companies in this regiment give one ball each during the Winter, and we believe a grand regimental ball is on the *tapis*. The Zouaves are evidently fond of dancing.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

An election was held on Tuesday evening, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, to fill the vacant position of Brigadier-General in the Third Brigade. As was urged in these columns, Col. JOSHUA M. VARIAN, of the Eighth Regiment, was duly elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. WILLIAM HALL. At the final ballot, Col. VARIAN received eight votes, Col. WILCOX four, Maj. HARRIOTT two, and Col. CLARK one vote. Gen. VARIAN held his commission as Colonel of the Eighth Regiment since Jan. 10, 1862, and now enters upon his new duties with a clear and honorable record.

Col. JAMES F. COX has sent in his resignation, and is no longer in command of the Twenty-second Regiment. Col. COX was commissioned to his present rank Feb. 20, 1866, consequent upon the promotion of Gen. ASPINWALL, and he now retires by reason of increasing business duties. Among the candidates already offering for the position of Colonel, we hear of Lieut.-Col. POST, Capts. BROWN and VOSE, and also Ex-Capt. MCGRATH, formerly of Company C. From some unexplained cause, Col. POST does not seem to be very popular with the rank and file of his command, and we hear of a strong movement in favor of outside candidates. Maj.-Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., formerly of the Fifth New-York, and KILPATRICK's Cavalry, was spoken of, but he declined the honor. Mention is now made of Col. HIRAM DURYEA, a prominent officer under Gen. G. K. WARREN while that officer was in command of the Fifth New-York Zouaves, and who succeeded him in the Colonelcy. Should Col. DURYEA consent to run we are assured that he will be elected, and a better selection could not possibly be made, as the Colonel was a most accomplished soldier while in the field, his earnest attention to duty superinducing disease, which compelled his retirement from active command before his brilliant services could receive their merited recognition. It is a good sign to see old volunteer officers, of established reputations, receiving offers of commands in the State National Guard, and their advent cannot fail to be of decided benefit.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. BENDIX, of the Third Regiment, was serenaded on the evening of the 20th inst., by the officers of his command, when they presented their Colonel with a magnificent sword, sash, belt and epaulettes, the entire set costing over $300. These gifts were intended as a graceful recognition of the successful efforts of Gen. BENDIX in establishing the Zouave regiment that bears his name.

The new style of uniform recently adopted by the board of officers of the Twenty-second Regiment will probably not go into force, as two companies—C and F—are decidedly opposed to the innovation. The uniform, as proposed, consists of the addition of canvas leggings, blue and white worsted epaulettes, and full dress shakos with horsehair plumes. The principal objection made to these changes is the price. The hat costs $7, while the epaulettes and leggings $6 more, thus making the contract a profitable one; this will be the more readily understood when it is known that the extra charge made upon members of the Seventh Regiment for their present rich and attractive uniform, was only $16 on the entire suit, in addition to the allowance made by the State. On Thursday, the 15th inst., a committee from Company C called upon Gov. FENTON, at Albany, and were assured by him that no such radical change should be made without mature consideration. Those companies already ordering their new outfit had better pause in time.

JAMES R. THOMAS and JOHN GILLILLAN having been expelled from Company H, have been dishonorably discharged from the Seventh Regiment.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Not to be Responsible for Expenses Incurred by City Officials in Answering Charges—Mr. John T. Agnew Nominated for Street Commissioner.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the Chair.

Mr. VARNUM offered an ordinance notifying all persons who may hold office under the City Government, or who may hereafter hold office, that no expenditure incurred in defending their rights to such office, or in answering any charges preferred against them, be recognized or paid by the Common Council, unless a resolution authorizing the same and limiting the amount of expenditures shall have been passed by the Common Council within one month of the commencement of the proceeding.

Mr. VARNUM said that heavy bills for expenses incurred by city officials, in answering charges brought against them, were constantly being sent in, and were paid without a question being raised on them. The only way to stop this kind of thing was to pass an ordinance like the one he offered. The object of the ordinance was to assist an official in paying the expenses incurred by him in defending himself, if the Common Council thought it proper to do so.

The ordinance was adopted.

The Mayor sent in a communication nominating Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW for the office of Street Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. ELY, it was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the Mayor of Brooklyn.

In accordance with a time-honored custom, the Governor of this State has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of November, inst., as a day of devout Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His abundant mercy and goodness to us as a people.

As a community, we have special cause for thankfulness at this time. The ravages of the dread disease which threatened to desolate so many hearthstones has been stayed. The prosperity of our city in all that pertains to its population and material wealth has been constant and rapid. An intelligent and well directed industry has been actively and profitably engaged upon every hand, and want has been almost banished from our borders by the generous and abundant harvests with which the entire nation has been blessed.

In the midst of material prosperity and advancement we have come to believe that the great moral movements of the day have not failed to receive in our community a hearty and effective support.

Though the clashing of arms is no more heard in our land, many of the questions involved in the war remain undecided. While we have special cause for a continued thankfulness that peace has returned to us, let us, at the same time, invoke the Throne of Almighty Grace, that our national affairs may be so adjusted as to promise a lasting peace to the nation, and that the blessings which have ever been so freely extended to us as a people, may be still continued to us even more abundantly. I therefore recommend that the people of this city suspend their ordinary avocations upon the day appointed, and that they repair to their respective places of worship and engage in such solemn and religious exercises as shall most fitly express praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the year.

SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 24, 1866.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

AN EXTENSIVE OPERATION.

JACOB MOSS, a German, 17 years of age, entered the down town store of A. T. STEWART & Co., and offered a check for $0,000, purporting to have been drawn by E. G. PAUL, of No. 29 Broad-street, stating that he was desirous of purchasing some goods, and wanted to have the balance in cash. BENJAMIN C. HARDENBROOK, the Superintendent, was about accepting the check when the appearance of MOSS attracted his suspicions and questing the boy, he became confused and finally feigned illness. He was detained until a message could be sent to Broad-street, when it was ascertained that no one of the name of PAUL did business at No. 29. Moss then said Mr. MEYER, of the firm of MEYER, DE TSCHE & Co., of No. 153 Chambers-street, was his uncle. This proved to be false. Detective WOODBRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, was summoned, and the boy given in charge. When arraigned before the Court, MOSS was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The Police subsequently ascertained that the prisoner had called upon WM. J. PEAKE & Co., Nos. 48 and 50 White-street, where he selected $2,000 worth of goods, and paid therefor a draft for $4,000 purporting to have been drawn by MOSS, LEVY & Co., No. 29 Broad-street, receiving a receipt for the balance, he only removing a shawl valued at $15. He has also played the same game at several other houses in the City. The case will be further investigated.

ANOTHER FORGED CHECK.

EDWARD CASSIDY yesterday morning went into the Chatham Bank and presented a check for $162 75 which purported to have been drawn by FREDERICK A. REICKHART, and made payable to the order of WM. MCGOWAN, being indorsed by the latter. The paying teller, Mr. DICK, detected the check as a forgery, and gave CASSIDY into custody of an officer. He was held for trial in default of bail.

A DISHONEST MATE.

JOHN NOLAN, second mate on board the ship *Charles Wheeler*, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having stolen a sail valued at $200, belonging to GUION & Co. The theft is alleged to have been committed in the absence of the Captain, and the accused caused the sail to be taken down and stowed in a boat alongside. The sail was recovered, and the prisoner was held for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

FREDERICK WILKE is a jeweler by trade, and the proprietor of a little shop at No. 141 Prince-street. In view of the dulness of trade he has of late been compelled to look for work outside of his own place. Not long since he engaged with Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., of Broadway, to repair fine watches for them at home. A few days ago they intrusted him with three chronometers: one the property of WM. H. MILTON, and numbered 14,216; the second belonged to J. O. NIXON, and was numbered 16,627; while the third, the property of S. H. BENOIST, was numbered 42,269. These he carried home, and hung up with other watches that had been left with him for repairs. Yesterday morning two men entered his store, and desired, they said, to purchase a very excellent watch, regardless of cost. Suspecting nothing, Mr. WILKE turned about to get a case containing his best watches when he heard the door open and slam to, violently. Looking around he discovered that his customers had gone, and glancing hastily at the board upon which he had placed the three watches received from BALL, BLACK & Co. he discovered to his amazement that they had also disappeared. Leaping over the counter he ran out of the store, and when upon the sidewalk he observed two men running rapidly in the direction of Broadway. Pursuing them he soon succeeded in overtaking them, when they separated, hoping thereby to divide his attention and thus escape. An officer who stood near by saw the situation of affairs at once, and hastening to the scene captured one of the thieves, who was immediately taken before Justice LEDWITH, where he was recognized as an old Sing Sing convict who has served many terms to the State. His name is JOSEPH MCCLOSKEY *alias* Joseph Mills. The property was found in his possession and is now at Police Headquarters. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail.

A HOTEL KEEPER SWINDLED.

The proprietor of the Donadi House, corner of Thirty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, appeared in Court yesterday, and made oath to the following statement: On or about the 6th of October, a man giving his name as J. M. JACK, applied to the hotel for board for himself, his wife, two children and a nurse. Mr. DONADI said he could accommodate them, but as the applicant was a stranger to him, he should be compelled to enforce a rule of his house, viz: that in such cases either one week's board in advance must be paid down at the time of securing the rooms, or else sufficient security given for the payment of the bills to be contracted. To this Mr. JACK replied that he expected the arrival of a large quantity of baggage, momentarily, which was of sufficient worth to secure fully any indebtedness he might occur. He further said that his money was secured in one of the trunks thus expected, and that as soon as he received it he would pay a week's board in advance. Leaving one dollar with the hotel proprietor with which to pay for the expressage, he left the house. In about a half hour afterward, he returned with a lady, two children and a nurse, whom the porter showed to the suite of rooms appropriated for their use. This occurred during Mr. DONADI's absence from the hotel, and upon learning, on his return, that the party had arrived, he supposed, of course, that baggage enough had been brought with them to make it perfectly safe to trust them. A week rolled by, and although repeatedly "dunned" the new-comer had failed to settle accounts with his host, giving as an excuse that although the draft for $5,000 had arrived, as he expected, but that they were not, just then, readily convertible—he would have the money, however, in a day or two. Nearly another week had passed, when, as the landlord's stock of patience had become completely exhausted, he went up to Mr. JACK's room for the purpose of obtaining a settlement if possible. Arrived there he found the door standing open, and quite empty. The inmates had flown, it is probable early in the morning, and left as the only compensation to their generous host, a worthless old skirt. Obtaining the services of a Police officer he traced the alleged swindler to a house in Amity-street, where he arrested him, and yesterday had him conveyed before the Magistrate, who committed him for examination. It was stated in Court that since his operation at the "Donadi," he has also defrauded the proprietor of another hotel near by in about the same manner.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday afternoon an aged Irish woman, by the name of MARY SINGER, residing at No. 172 Mulberry-street, appeared before Justice MANSFIELD and made oath that on or about the 5th of September last her daughter ANNA, aged 16 years, left her home, since which time she has not been heard from until yesterday, when it was discovered that she was harbored in a house of ill-fame, kept by one ALEXANDER LIGHTSTONE, in the lower part of the City. Mrs. SINGER further stated her belief that the girl had been induced to go to the house and there seduced, and afterward made to live as a common prostitute for the proprietor's gain. A warrant was issued based upon the above statement, and LIGHTSTONE soon appeared in Court, in company with the officer. He was committed for examination, in default of bail.

CHURCH FAIR.—The ladies of the First German Lutheran Church, in Eighty-seventh-street, York ville, will hold a Fair on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instants, in Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues for the benefit of said church and school. There are a large number of German families, mostly mechanics and laborers, in that vicinity, who sadly felt the want of a place wherein they might worship God in their own accustomed way, and in their own mother tongue, until within a few years, when they hired a small Church and established a school where children are taught in both, the German and the English languages. Their Sunday-school is now so crowded that they cannot take any more applicants, and there are many in the neighborhood who might be brought in if they had the means to procure a larger building, and the proceeds of the above fair are to be applied for that purpose.

[Advertisement.]
"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

[Advertisement.]
Mrs. E. D. SIMONS, Clairvoyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, No. 1,249 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 24—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Hon. Maurice B. Postman, British Army, Canada West; Gov. Kennedy, lady, 2 Miss Kennedys and man servant, Vancouver's Island; Baron Von Hardt, lady and 2 children, Philadelphia; Capt. Kirstimer, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Hart, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Aubern and Mr. Shirley, all of the British Army; Miss S. McAuliffe, New-York; M. Quain and James Frost, Chicago; John McLain, Thos. Marsh, Rhode Island; J. G. Orban, San Francisco; Antonio Quintero and Manuel Diaz, Mexico; Wm. A. Wengen, Liverpool; C. W. Chapman, Mr. Marshall, New-York; John N. Land, James J. Higgins, New-York; Augustus Lemcke, Evansville, Ind.; Emmet Ritter and Master John Ritter, Mr. Wyatt and lady, London, England; Capt. Lowry, British Army, Nassau, W. I.; Mr. Thompson, wife and child, A. Ward and wife, all from San Francisco; Dr. R. C. Todd and lady, London, C. W.; W. Edwards, G. J. Pritchett, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, (Chief Superintendent of Education of Upper Canada,) and Charles E. Ryerson, Toronto, C. W.; Henry T. Goldsmith, C. Marland, England; Wm. and Henry Smith, Miss F. Wright, George Stinson, wife and 2 children, Chicago.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—J. K. Jennings, wife and 2 children, Mrs. F. W. Cornwall and 2 children, Miss Ada Wheaton, Miss Anna Hamilton, Mrs. E. Perkins, Mr. Perkins, C. W. Hillard, A. Hargraves, Mrs. George Hutchings and sister, D. L. Kelly, E. McIlroy, A. Basler, E. Kontz, Mrs. J. M. Hammond, R. Brookfield and sister, Miss Myra McLanathan, Mrs. W. H. Aborn, S. Goldschmidt, Miss Gowdy, Mrs. McCurdy, Miss Wellen and servant, Mrs. C. H. Foster, Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, C. H. Evendge and wife, James Heageny and wife, H. Starley, N. Williamson, A. Williamson, Mr. Mahony, M. C. Dewruth and wife, Charles Craft, Edwin Flagg, B. K. Leavitt, wife and child, L. B. Foster, and 30 in the steerage—Total, 90.

NOV. 24—*In steamship Bellona, for Liverpool*—H. Leonard, wife and child, G. Maresca, James McBride, Rev. J. F. Potter, Henry Groves, Mrs. Frederic Downard, F. W. Thompson, wife and 2 children, George Mitchell, wife and 2 children, Wm. Huwen, John Hogbury, George S. Baker, T. J. Goodwin, A. Robinson, Miss Celia Smith, Mrs. K. Brown, D. C. Tallman, Miss Julia De Berg, Miss Fanny Montague, John L. Marks, George Montgomery, Charles Fish, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Meade for New-Orleans—Miss McKendrick, John McDonald and lady, H. M. Smyth, John McLoughlin, F. W. Poyntz, H. G. Heartt, Capt. E. E. Norton, wife and child, P. H. Brennan, Arnold A'bers, Mrs. Lizzie Merrill, Miss Isabella Middlemiss, Mrs. Alice Greenwood and infant, Mrs. Mary A. Stanton, P. J. Callinon, J. S. C. Fitzpatrick.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—J. Hilcerne and wife, Capt. F. F. Corte, J. Soniot, C. H. Bass, Edward Saniot, E. S. Flemot, A. Lockwood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 58 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises... 8 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 50 | Gov. Island. 10 39 | Hell Gate... 12 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Havana, Whitman, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Falmore; Valley City, Tomlin, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Suwannee, Catherin, Brazos, Merritt, Bridgeford & Co., Fanny Cadwallader, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Napoleon, (Hanov.,) Rehm, Rotterdam via Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Pericles, Snow, Panama, Merchant & Carman; Cadet, (Br.,) Murray, Cork and a market, A. Leary; Hazard, Karstein, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brigs Starlight, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; H. G. Berry, (Br.,) Colson, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Maranham and Para, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Nellie, (Br.,) Saunders, St. John, N. B.; Lena, (Br.,) Fox, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Schooners Coast Pilot, Conklin, Savannah, A. Abbott; Hattie M. Mayo, Saulsbury, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Sinaloa, Steele, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; White Swan, Wooster, Eastport, John Boynton's Son & Co.; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lily, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Parrsboro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. A. Stetson, Hayes, Aspinwall, Hodley, Eno & Co.; Mayover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., L. McCready & Co.; Daniel Simmons, Doane, Port Maria, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Isabella, Weeks, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes.

Sloops Globe, Young, Middletown, G. K. Rackett; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Granada, Harrison, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Nov. 22, at 2 P. M., off Cape Lookout passed steamship Raleigh and exchanged signals with steamship Virgo, both bound S. Off Hatteras experienced heavy sea and strong winds from E. and S. E.; 9:30 P. M., sudden change of wind to northward; from Hatteras had strong N. and N. W. winds, with heavy sea.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 17, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, New-Orleans Nov. 17, via Fortress Monroe 23d, at 12:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship El Cid, Coburn, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Morning Star, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had heavy gales from the southward the last 11 ds.; split sails, &c.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Runez, (Norw.,) Erickson, Cardiff 56 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Grefin Kniphausen, (Hanov.,) Pabst, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Wm. Aymar & Co.

Brig Abby Watson, Watson, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Ozell, (of Barbados,) Cathcart, Para 30 ds., with rubber to James Bishop & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds. Left no vessels.

Schr. Anne Grieve, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Burke, Fajardo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. B. Swain. Has had light winds and fine weather most of the passage.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ella Fish, Wiley, St. Stephen's, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. R. E. Packer, Sherman, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Energy, Brown, Gloucester, for Philadelphia, with fish.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Pendleton, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Penny, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Josephine, Clark, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Texas, McFaddin, Providence.
Schr. Julius, Webb, Providence.
Schr. O. Cromwell, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hannah Martin, ——, Providence.
Schr. Henry Perkins, Mayo, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Ellis, Fall River.
Schr. Thomas H. Seymour, ——, Providence.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Providence.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.
Schr. Starks W. Lewis, (new,) Deep River, Conn.
Schr. Alabama, Smith, Providence.
Schr. F. J. Cummins, —— Providence.
Schr. Delaware, Lank, Newbern, N. C.
Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. Parsons, Brown, Indianola.

Sailed.

Steamships Peruvian, Erin, New-York, Saxonia, City of Boston, Gen. Meade, Bellona, Montgomery, Havana, San Salvador, Saragossa, Hatteras, E. B. Souder.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 24—Arr. steamers Cornelia, from New-Orleans; Neptune, from New-York; Ellen, from Philadelphia; bark Eva, from Gottenberg; brig Lucy Ann, from Georgetown, S. C.

Also arr. steamers Aries, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24—Arr. schr. E. J. Palmer, from Turks Island with salt, for orders.

Foreign Ports.

At Fajardo, P. R., Nov. 8, brig Alice Todd, for New-York, to sail next day.

"REMOVAL"
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
(UNTIL JANUARY 1,)
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
B.L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 659, Nov. 24, 1866.
71, 21, 72, 57, 55, 28, 65, 56, 42, 70, 25, 73, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 660, Nov. 24, 1866.
68, 42, 5, 36, 65, 51, 40, 7, 37, 39, 52, 28, 41.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 559, Nov. 24, 1866.
26, 67, 6, 28, 69, 3, 62, 25, 71, 50, 38, 24, 7.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 560, Nov. 24, 1866.
48, 49, 14, 1, 64, 8, 15, 61, 31, 34, 60, 41, 47.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.